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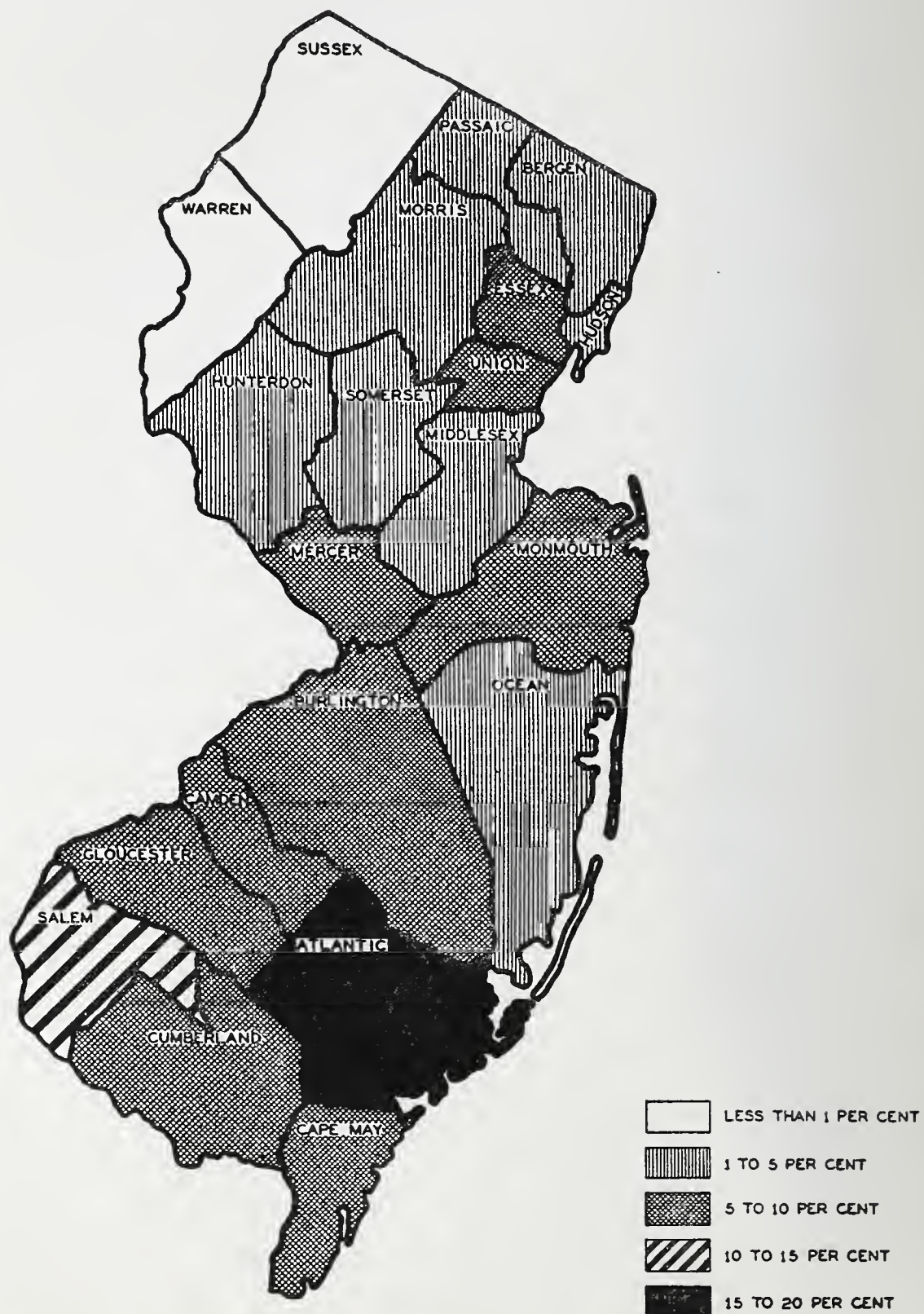


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INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE
NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK
IN COOPERATION WITH
NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES

NEGROES IN THE COUNTY POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY — 1930



SOURCE: U S BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

The Negro in New Jersey

Report of a Survey by

The Interracial Committee

of the

New Jersey Conference of Social Work

In Cooperation With the

State Department of Institutions and Agencies

• • • •

December, 1932

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THE INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE
of the
New Jersey Conference of Social Work
In Cooperation With the New Jersey State Department
of Institutions and Agencies

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“**T**HE ANCIENTS, when they wished to exemplify illustrious virtue throughout the empire first ordered well their states. Desiring to order well their states, they first regulated their families. Wishing to educate themselves, they first made pure their purposes. Wishing to make pure their purposes, they first sought to think sincerely. Wishing to think sincerely, they first extended their knowledge as widely as possible. This they did by investigation of things.

“By investigation of things their knowledge became extensive; their knowledge being extensive, their thoughts became sincere; their thoughts being sincere, their purposes were made pure; their purposes being pure, they educated themselves; being educated, their families were regulated; their families being regulated, their states were rightly governed; their states being rightly governed, their empire was thereby tranquil and prosperous.”

Confucius — “Great Learning”
Circa 500 B. C.

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Preface

ON April 1, 1931 the New Jersey State Department of Institutions and Agencies in cooperation with the Interracial Committee of the New Jersey Conference of Social Work undertook a survey project, the purposes of which were:

1. "To ascertain the social and economic status of the Negro population of New Jersey through an analysis of that group's advantages and disadvantages in the fields of Education, Employment, Housing, Business, Health, Law Observation, Dependency, Delinquency, Recreation and Citizenship."
2. "To make available these facts for the several communities in New Jersey and for the State of New Jersey that they may be used as the basis for a constructive program in promoting the social well-being of the Negro, and in improving interracial relationships."

Techniques

In order to effectively conduct the field work in the sixty selected communities throughout the state, the active cooperation of twenty-two local bi-racial committees was secured. Fourteen of these committees were set up by the survey staff. In the remaining eight communities where committees were already organized, the survey formed the basis for the year's program.

Local committees brought together representatives of the lay population; municipal and county government agencies dealing with health, education and recreation; public and private social work organizations—particularly those having extensive contact with the Negro population; employers of labor; representatives of organized labor; the Negro professional group and the leading peo-

ple of the community, both Negro and white.

A somewhat different survey technique was applied in southern New Jersey communities, where the social problems faced were more rural than urban, and the racial problems were more regularly patterned. Through the cooperation of the South Jersey Social Workers' Club, contacts were established and maintained in twenty-one communities of Cumberland, Gloucester, Salem and Burlington counties. Through the Monmouth County Organization for Social Service, a special committee was organized in Monmouth County which rendered exemplary cooperation in securing the materials from all communities in that area.

The work outlined for the various local committees was as follows:

1. To serve as contact groups with the various individuals and organizations whose cooperation was to be secured.
2. To aid in securing volunteer workers to carry on the survey.
3. To advise as to particular local situations which needed special study.
4. To discuss the findings of both the preliminary and final community reports.
5. To arrange for community meetings to receive the final report and exhibits of the survey.

Staff investigators interviewed 2,162 Negro families in forty-seven communities of the state. Data were collected for each family showing size, place of nativity of its members, length of time lived in New Jersey, former place of residence, educational status, total family income, leisure interests, church membership, lodge and club affiliations, number of lodgers in household, home owner-

ship, housing accommodations, and the family's general problems of adjustment. Comparative data were secured for one hundred white families living in the Third and Seventh Wards of Newark, in order to determine any difference that might be found to exist between two racial groups living within the same area.

Community Studies

Local surveys, covering eighty per cent of the state's Negro population, were conducted in the following sixty communities:

Atlantic County
 Atlantic City
 Mizpah
 Pleasantville
 Bergen County
 Englewood
 Hackensack
 Mahwah
 Burlington County
 Beverly
 Bordentown
 Burlington
 East Riverton
 Florence
 Moorestown
 Mount Holly
 Palmyra
 Roebling
 Camden County
 Camden
 Lawnside
 Cape May County
 Cape May
 West Cape May
 Whitesboro
 Cumberland County
 Bridgeton
 Millville
 Port Norris
 Essex County
 Belleville
 East Orange
 Montclair
 Newark
 Orange
 South Orange
 Vaux Hall

Gloucester County
 Glassboro
 Swedesboro
 Woodbury
 Hudson County
 Bayonne
 Jersey City
 Mercer County
 Princeton
 Trenton
 Middlesex County
 New Brunswick
 Perth Amboy
 Monmouth County
 Asbury Park
 Freehold
 Long Branch
 Neptune
 Red Bank
 Morris County
 Morristown
 Madison
 Passaic County
 Passaic
 Paterson
 Salem County
 Claysville
 Penns Grove
 Salem
 Woodstown
 Union County
 Elizabeth
 Linden
 Plainfield
 Rahway
 Roselle
 Scotch Plains
 Summit
 Westfield

In each community interviews were had with such persons as the superintendents of schools, local health officers, employment secretaries and labor leaders, executives of all social agencies dealing with Negro families and Negro and white community leaders, in order to ascertain the pertinent problems of interracial adjustment from their respective points of view in the community. Visits were also made to all social agencies engaged in programs open to Negroes.

In addition to this report, detailed community reports are being presented in twenty-three cities. These reports are presented to the local committees by members of the staff and are utilized by the community in taking steps toward the better adjustment of social relations within the respective areas.

Acknowledgments

Much valuable information was collected for the Committee by state-wide public and private agencies. Particular credit is due

1. The Department of Institutions and Agencies for its continuous cooperation in all branches of the program;
2. The Department of Health and the Department of Education for advance statistical data;
3. The New Jersey Tuberculosis League for generously permitting Miss Beatrice A. Myers, then of its staff, to compile a special report on the tuberculosis problem among Negroes;
4. The many local public and private organizations that cooperated with the field staff;
5. The local committees and interested citizens.

In addition, the Committee has had constant cooperation from the employed-staffs of the Department of Institutions and Agencies, the Manual Training School for Colored Youth at Borden-

town, and the National Urban League of New York.

Staff

The field work of the survey and the preparation of the reports were done by an aggregate staff of fifteen persons—six whites and nine Negroes. The mechanics of the survey, including the preparation of the several reports were under the immediate direction of Ira De A. Reid, Director of Research of the National Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes, which organization loaned his services. Thelma S. Fuller, former Assistant Secretary of the Bridgeport (Connecticut) Community Chest, served as Field Agent with supervisory duties. Dr. Emil Frankel, Director of Research of the Department of Institutions and Agencies, served as consultant. Other members of the staff included Eugene C. Holmes, Dorothy Valentine*, N. P. Dotson, Jr., Lottie M. Cooper and Almeda S. Johnson. Harriet C. Nelson and Eloise W. Percival served as statistical clerks. The general clerical duties were performed by Winifred Mc Donough, Kathryn Hannawacker, Morgen S. Jensen, Ruby M. Bryant and Thelma Sandall.

A report of the survey together with the conclusions of the Committee and its recommendations is contained herein.

*Volunteer.

WILLIAM J. ELLIS, Commissioner,
Department of Institutions and Agencies.

(MRS.) WILLIAM A. BARSTOW, President,
New Jersey Conference of Social Work.

W. R. VALENTINE, Chairman,
Interracial Committee.

CHAPTER I

Historical Note

WITH the beginning of her constitutional life does New Jersey's Negro history start.

In 1664, "The Concessions" from Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret specified slaves as possible members of settlers' families, granting to every colonist coming with the first Governor, seventy-five acres for every slave held; to every settler before January 1, 1665, sixty-five acres per slave and to every slave-holding settler before January 1, 1667, thirty acres.

Largely because of these specifications, slave labor was widely prevalent as early as 1680. Colonel Lewis Morris, ironmaster and plantation owner of Shrewsbury, was reported in that year as having sixty or seventy Negroes "about the mill and husbandries in that plantation."

The free Indians were said to have harbored a number of escaped Negro slaves of that period, and in 1675 because of the ineffectiveness of an act forbidding the harboring, transporting and entertaining of slaves, colonial representatives sought conferences with Indian sachems to devise means of preventing reception of slaves.

Manumission of slaves also began during this period. Sensing the problems arising from the presence of a new free racial group, the Royal Governors in 1714 passed a law to prevent freed men from coming upon townships as paupers, since experience had shown "free Negroes to be idle, slothful people who prove very often a charge to the place where they are." The law required a master upon manumitting a slave to en-

ter into "sufficient security in the sum of two hundred pounds to pay to the Negro an annuity of twenty pounds."

The slave population grew rapidly in New Jersey between 1680 and 1740 and the state was believed to be over-populated with Negroes since in 1737 there were 3,981 and in 1745, 4,600. So great was the number of slaves imported that barracks were built for them at Perth Amboy and what now is Camden, the principal ports of entry.

In 1800, New Jersey's Negro slave population reached its peak, numbering 12,422. Black slave labor had competed with white indentured labor and had been found more tractable; England, meanwhile, had discontinued deportation of indentured servants because of abusive treatment said to be given white servants in New Jersey.

Slave labor was very general in Eastern New Jersey. Male slaves were employed as farm laborers, stablemen, coachmen, stage drivers, boatmen, miners, sawmill hands, house and ship carpenters, wheelwrights, coopers, farmers, shoemakers, millers, bakers and cooks. Female slaves were chiefly in household service such as dressing maids, nurses and farm servants.

The slave population was located chiefly in Bergen, Essex, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris and Sussex counties. Although Burlington, Gloucester and Salem counties contained 23 per cent of the state's population in 1800, they had but 3 per cent of the slaves. The last counties to have slaves were Hunterdon, Somerset, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic and Warren.

Living in close relationship with their masters' families, slaves on the whole were treated well in New Jersey. Queen Anne's "Instructions" to the first Royal Governor, Lord Cornbury, directed capital punishment for "wilful killing of Indians and Negroes" and a suitable penalty for maiming them.

The anti-slavery movement began in New Jersey in 1792, but as early as 1776 the Society of Friends denied right of membership to those Friends (Quakers) who held slaves. The effect of this agitation is shown in three legislative acts of the colonial periods:

1. The act of March 22, 1786 prohibiting importation of slaves;
2. The act of November, 1789 providing for
 - a. the seizure of vessels engaged in slave trade,
 - b. a twelve-months residence law for Negroes after which time any Negro could not be moved without his consent,
 - c. equal punishment for whites and blacks for criminal offenses,
 - d. teaching of slaves to read and write.
3. The act of February 15, 1804 providing
 - a. freedom of all children of slaves after July 4, 1804,
 - b. the gradual abolition of all slaves.

These acts of course increased the number of free Negroes, the percentage growing from twenty in 1790 to ninety in 1830. An interesting and significant phase of the situation is shown in the fact that in 1830 there were sixteen free Negro heads of families in the state owning slaves, and thereby forming the first economically independent Negroes in New Jersey. (Table I).

In studying the history of the Negro in New Jersey, one notices that his social and economic status is found to be confronted with the same problems in the earlier generations as now. Many present efforts at adjustment are paralleled in the Colonial and Reconstruction peri-

ods; early in the Eighteenth Century the arguments for and against Negro labor were similar to today's. Negro soldiers were definitely prohibited in 1780. There existed among Negroes "laxness of morals" and plots "to overthrow the whites." They could not purchase or hold real property. Their social proscription had begun.

The most significant parallels, however, are found in the Civil War and Reconstruction periods when it was feared the state would be overrun with Negroes—both free and slave. It was regarded as natural there should be "little if any love for the Negro" since New Jersey was socially and commercially close to border slave states. Southern slave agents, attempting to check the northward heira of escaped and freed slaves enroute to Jersey City, Perth Amboy and New York via the Underground Railroad, had headquarters in New Brunswick.

In 1852, the legislature appropriated \$1,000 annually for two years to the New Jersey Colonization Society to transport free people of color to Liberia "or other places on the Western coast of Africa." Three years later the act was renewed and extended for five years, provision being made that unspent appropriations of 1853 and 1854 be used "in building houses and other necessary expenditures for the reception and accommodation of emigrants previous to their arrival in Liberia."

A few years later, 1862, the legislature saw grave danger in the number of southern Negroes coming into New Jersey. Efforts to prohibit this influx were unavailing but the following year the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, claiming the people of West and South Jersey needed such action, reported a bill providing that any Negro or mulatto coming into the state and remaining ten

days, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and deported to Liberia or the West Indies. The bill, also providing a penalty for bringing Negroes and mulattoes into the state, though defeated in the Senate after its third reading, clearly reflected the opinions of the people in desiring fewer Negroes in the state.

Between 1844 and 1875, New Jersey denied the Negro the right to vote, although previously under the constitution of 1776 "all inhabitants of the colony of full age who are worth fifty pounds and have resided within the country for twelve months" were entitled to vote. The constitution of 1844, however, definitely limited the elective franchise to whites and brought in 1863 a petition by the "colored men" of Trenton that the legislature amend the constitution that they might vote. Four years later, the Assembly defeated such a proposal, 35-20. The question became an outstanding political issue in 1867,

causing a rift in the Republican Party and an overwhelming Democratic victory, the latter party opposing the change.

The tenor of the times also was revealed by the introduction in this period of a bill to prohibit Negroes in military service and another to prevent intermarriage of Negroes and whites. With the granting of the elective franchise, amicable relations prevailed between the two racial groups, disturbed only by the social maladjustments attending two periods of migration, 1885-1900 and 1915-1925.

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INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE
NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK
IN COOPERATION WITH
NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES

NEGRO POPULATION IN NEW JERSEY

1790 — 1930

RATE PER 1000 WHITES



CHAPTER II

The Population

NEW JERSEY has a larger percentage of Negroes in its population than any other state in the northern or midwestern section of the United States, including those large centers of Negro population—Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. The 1930 Federal Census of population showed that in New Jersey's population of 4,041,334 there were 208,828 Negroes, who formed 5.2 per cent of the total.

During the forty-year period 1790-1930, there have been two distinct movements of Negroes into the state of New Jersey. Both of these movements have been a part of the more general migration of Negroes from the South to the North and from rural to urban areas. The first of these movements occurred during the decade 1890-1900 when the Negro population increased 46.6 per cent, and its per cent of the total population increased from 3.3 to 3.7. This movement was chiefly from the coast line states of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

The second movement into New Jersey occurred in the twenty-year period 1910-1930, during which the Negro population increased 133.8 per cent and the white population only half as rapidly—55.9 per cent. During the decade 1910-1930 the Negro increase (30.9 per cent) was less than half the rate for the decade 1920-1930 (78.3 per cent). It was during this latter period that the Negro population of New Jersey increased at a more rapid rate than ever before—twice as rapidly as in any other decade with the exception of 1890-1900. Meanwhile,

the number of Negroes per 1,000 whites in New Jersey, fifty-four, reached a higher ratio than at any census period since 1840, when it was sixty-one. (Table II).

New Jersey's Negro population is largely urban, 83.7 per cent living in cities or incorporated places having 2,500 persons or more in 1930, as against 78.8 per cent in 1920. Within the past decade, there has been a decrease in the number of Negroes living in rural farm communities, but an increase among the Negro rural non-farm population. In this respect, the movement of the Negro and white population has been similar. (Table III).

Atlantic, with 15.8 per cent, has the largest percentage of Negroes of any county in the state. Salem is second with 12.9. Both counties have maintained their ranking for the last thirty years. Essex, Union, Mercer, Monmouth, Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Cumberland, and Cape May counties being 5 to 10 per cent Negro in population, form the second areas of Negro residence. In Passaic, Bergen, Hudson, Morris, Hunterdon, Somerset, Middlesex and Ocean counties, the percentage varies from one to five, while Sussex and Warren have less than 1 per cent Negro population. (Table IV).

New Jersey's Negro population is largely native-born American, affected but slightly by foreign Negro immigration. Therefore, its composition is a natural one determined by its rate of natality and mortality. Changes in the relative size of the age classes necessarily reflect changes in one or both of these

rates and are significant of changes in social or economic conditions involving the race. While some differences with regard to age composition develop in these several areas, in consequence of conditions affecting birth rates and specific mortality rates, it will be clear that the differences are to be explained principally by migration. Thus, the movement of 43,000 Negroes between twenty and forty-five into New Jersey during the period 1920 and 1930, disturbs the age composition of the Negro group and results in the distribution shown in the above-mentioned table. The foreign-born white stock is heavily concentrated in the work-age periods of thirty to sixty-four, while the Negro group shows a more regular distribution but as heavy a concentration in the work-age periods twenty-five to sixty-four. (Table V).

The sex composition is also affected by these migratory shiftings. In New Jersey, this movement tended to increase the number of males per 1,000 females. The industrial character of New Jersey's employment opportunities raised the ratio of 945 Negro males to 1,000 Negro females in 1910 to 972 males to 1,000 females in 1930. Among the white population in 1910, there were 1,031 males to every 1,000 females as compared with 1,011 males per 1,000 females in 1930. There is a preponderance of males in the rural population and of females in the urban.

Natural increase has been responsible for very little of the new accretions to the Negro group in New Jersey. During 1925-1929, its birth rate declined from 31.1 to 24.1 per 1,000 and the death rate declined from 1933.1 to 1808.4 per 100,000 population.

The bulk of New Jersey's population came from southern states. In 1930, for example, for every 1,000 Negroes in the

state 380 were born therein, 505 came from southern states, 113 came from other states and two were foreign-born. The chief sources of migration for the 60,000 Negroes coming into New Jersey between 1920 and 1930 and who were residents in 1930, were Virginia, Georgia, North and South Carolina.

New Jersey's demand for fluid labor was responsible for the influx of Negroes during the World War period. Inducements offered by labor agents in southern communities brought thousands of Negro workers, transportation being provided in many instances by the employing company. Many families came penniless. Others sold all their possessions to tide them through a period of adjustment.

The population was also increased by the movement of workers from the neighboring states of Pennsylvania and New York into New Jersey. In such instances, New Jersey served as the second point of migration rather than the first.

Not all of this movement into New Jersey found its base in the industrial demands of the state. Several Negro communities in the southern section started with Negro families from the South who, during the height of the migration, had purchased property in the state "sight unseen." The activities of certain real estate agents were, therefore, responsible for the migration of a large number of families to that area, chiefly the rural non-farming communities.

There was a decided change in the urban character of the Negro population during this period also, three communities tripling their Negro groups: Roselle, 268 per cent; Bayonne, 255 per cent; and Passaic, 214 per cent. The Negro population doubled during the decade in Elizabeth, 192 per cent; Summit, 179

per cent; Newark, 129 per cent; Englewood, 122 per cent; Hackensack, 118 per cent; East Orange, 109 per cent and Pleasantville, 104 per cent.

It is evident that the Negro group is large enough and now sufficiently permanent to present to New Jersey a responsibility which has caused it but little concern during the present generation. The problem of social adjustment looms foremost in those areas where the Negroes form a high ratio to the total population. (Table VI).

In discussing the population of Negroes, it is necessary to consider those groups in New Jersey regarded as unusual but which are found, under different and varying circumstances, in other states. There are four such special classes in New Jersey.

The "So-Called Moors of Delaware"

This small group of Negroes, living near Bacon's Neck, Cumberland County, near the Delaware is explained by two traditions.

One is that it descends from Spanish Moors who drifted from the Southern Coast of Spain prior to the Revolution and settled at various places on the Atlantic coast of the British Colonies. The second, more widely accepted, is that it is a mixture of Caucasian, North African, probably Moorish slave and Indian (Nauticoke tribe) bloods.

Descendents of this stock vary from "freckled-faced Hibernians" and those of "perfect Caucasian features" to "perfect types of Indian and Negro mixtures." Industrious, frugal, respectful and law-abiding, they mingle little with white or black.

For the first two or three generations, the group lived chiefly in Sussex County, Delaware, but in the last hundred years has distributed itself throughout the state, with one hundred or more and

their descendents venturing into Cumberland county.¹

The "Pineys"

Scattered throughout the pine territory, colored families of Irish, Indian and Negro blood have settled. Their communities bear such interesting names as Hog Wallow, Sow's Crotch, Froggie, Bessie's Brook, Sweet Water Run, Flat Belly Run, Tabernacle, Shamong, Cranberry Hall, Green Tree and Turkey Lawn.

The activities of state agencies have resulted in the almost total disappearance of the large feeble-minded group in the pine belt of Burlington; the descendents of this stock being scattered in Camden, Trenton, Hightstown, Florence and Riverside. A few colored "Pineys" live in New Lisbon. However, the general social conditions of the pine belt are greatly improved over twenty years ago, because of improved educational privileges, enforced school attendance and improved roads and communication, thereby rendering the group less isolated.

Their occupations are few. They work in cranberry bogs, weave baskets, make axe-handles, trap and "bootleg." Others do odd jobs on farms. Generally, their wages are uncertain and although farming is taboo, some raise chickens and vegetables for home consumption. Their homes are crude shelters, provided either by themselves or their employers in the cranberry bogs.

Fairly widely separated and not too numerous, these families as such do not present pertinent problems. Their behavior, anti-social and unmoral as it may seem, is accepted. Their needs are few; their luxuries, clocks and automobiles.

¹Fisher, George P. *The So-Called Moors of Delaware*. Reprinted by Public Archives Commission of Delaware, 1929.

Drinking and parties are their recreations, as are occasional trips to Philadelphia, Mount Holly, Cookstown, Crosswicks or Trenton.

The "Jackson-Whites"

High in the Ramapo Mountains and extending backward into Passaic County from the northwestern part of Bergen, is the native heath of the "Jackson-Whites," a mixture of Hessian, Indian and Negro stocks.

Intermingling of Hessian soldiers who desired to remain in the new land and escaped Negro slaves is apparently the beginning of the history of this group. Slaves and free Negroes were known during the colonial period as "jacks" and the group's appellation came apparently from a combination of this word and "whites."

An investigation of conditions in the mountains by the New Jersey State School for Feeble-mindedness, first attracted attention to this group, although interest previously had been shown in them by philanthropists and the Presbyterian Church.

During the last decade, the Jackson-Whites in the mountains have dwindled to about eighty, the others moving about and developing communities at Hillburn, New York and Ringwood, New Jersey. Descendents of the original group, said to number more than five thousand, are now living in various sections throughout the state.

"Gouldtown"

Situated two and a half miles east from Bridgeton and extending over an area approximately seven miles long and from one to three miles wide, is the village of Gouldtown, Fairfield Township. Gouldtown is a settlement of mulattoes, almost all of whom bear the name of

Gould and Pierce. Tradition says that these people are descendents of John Fenwick, Chief Proprietor of Salem, through his granddaughter, Elizabeth Fenwick, whom he forbade any share of his estate unless "the Lord open her eyes to see her abominable transgression against Him, me and her good father, by giving her true repentance and forsaking that Black which has made the ruin of her."¹

The settlement is composed of two sections—Gouldtown and Piercetown—named after the two principal families of the settlement, the Goulds and the Pierces. The two sections are known collectively as Gouldtown. This community has perpetuated these family names in the same locality for approximately two hundred years.

According to the history of Gouldtown,² several of the earlier Goulds and Pierces, as well as another branch of the family known as Murrays, intermarried with whites, and members of their immediate offspring went away and obscured their racial identity—they and their descendents becoming white. The remaining persons who have maintained their racial identity have been a rather stable stock from which have come many professional persons and skilled workers.

The principal institutions of Gouldtown, outside of the family, are the school and the church. The public school is taught largely by local persons who have graduated from the Bridgeton High School and the state normal schools. There are two churches situ-

¹Vide: Johnson, Robert G. *Memoir of John Fenwicke, Chief Proprietor of Salem, New Jersey* (Proceedings New Jersey Historical Society, V. 41 series); also Shrouds, Thomas. *History and Geneology of Fenwicke's Colony. New Jersey. Bridgeton.* G. F. Nixon, 1876.

²Gouldtown, a very remarkable Settlement of Ancient Date. Wm. Steward and Theophilus G. Steward, D. D. J. P. Lippincott Co. Phila., 1913.

ated about a mile apart. The Methodist Episcopal Church is "dominated" by the Pierce family, while the Goulds are the "ruling" family in the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Within the last two decades the colored population of Gouldtown has been decreasing, because of migration and mortality. Meanwhile, the total population of Fairfield Township, after decreasing from 1,900 in 1900 to 1,500 in 1920, in-

creased to 1,800 in 1930. The Negro population of the Township in 1930 was 704, approximately half of whom lived in Gouldtown.

The community is largely an agricultural one. However, the poor timber-exhausted land made agriculture as recently as twenty years ago an unprofitable venture. Many of the wage earners are now employed in the vicinity of Bridgeton.

INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE
NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK
IN COOPERATION WITH
NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY 1930

PER CENT OF POPULATION TEN YEARS OLD AND OVER
"OUT OF A JOB, ABLE TO WORK AND LOOKING FOR A JOB"



CHAPTER III

Earning a Living

THE NEGRO population of New Jersey is essentially a working one. In normal times, sixty-three out of every one hundred Negroes ten years of age and over are gainfully employed. Of every 100 employed Negro males, 8 are in agriculture, 41 in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, 15 in transportation, 8 in trade, 3 in public service, 2 in the professions, 22 in personal and domestic service and 1 in clerical positions.

The Federal occupation statistics of New Jersey for 1930 showed a total of 107,114 gainfully employed Negro workers who represented 6.3 per cent of the 1,712,075 gainful workers ten years of age and over. In 1920, the 96,701 Negroes gainfully employed formed 4.7 per cent of the total working population. (Table VII). Between 1920 and 1930, when the total number of workers increased 30.6 per cent, the number of Negro workers increased only 10.7 per cent. (Tables VIII and IX).

The employed Negro women do not have such a variety of occupations. Eighty-six out of every 100 are engaged in personal and domestic service as compared with 16 out of every 100 white women. (Table X). Among the married women employed, approximately 30 out of every 100 native whites, 19 out of every 100 foreign-born whites and 50 out of every 100 Negro women fifteen years old and over are gainfully employed away from the home. (Table XI).

Agriculture

During the 1900-1930 period there was a notable decrease in Negro farm operators, but there was an even greater decrease in white operators. The thirty

years brought a reduction from 469 Negro operators to 384 or 18 per cent, and a reduction from 34,180 white operators to 24,994 or approximately 25 per cent. Negro farmers, however, increased their acreage from 19,205 to 20,093 and the whites showed a decrease from 2,821,755 acres to 1,737,924. The average acreage of the Negro increased from 41 to 52 and the average of the whites decreased from 83 to 70 acres. (Table XII).

The value of the Negro farms per operator increased from \$2,731 to \$11,866 and the total investment in 1930 was \$2,278,400 or an increase of approximately 153 per cent in thirty years. (Table XIII).

The chief centers of farming in New Jersey are Cumberland, Hunterdon, Gloucester, Monmouth and Burlington counties. Cumberland, with 102 Negro farm operators leads, followed by Salem with 74, Gloucester with 54 and Atlantic with 45. Atlantic alone showed an increase in Negro operators over the past year, the others showing a decrease.

Industrial Employment

In ten years, the Negro has taken on tremendously greater importance as an industrial worker. (Table XIV).

Of 514 industrial establishments in New Jersey, 46.6 per cent employed some Negroes, according to a 1928 survey. There were, however, but 1.7 per cent Negroes in all industries, a decidedly smaller representation than the Negro has in the population of the state and in the number employed. (Table XV).

The year 1928 appears to have been the peak year for the employment of Negro labor in the larger industrial establishments of New Jersey. In that

year, approximately two-thirds of all the establishments reporting gave some employment to Negroes. At the same time, Negro workers formed a higher percentage of the work force than ever before, the rate for this period being 2.6. It is interesting to observe, however, that at no time during this eleven-year period did the average number of Negroes per establishment exceed ten in every hundred workers.

In 1903, the New Jersey Department of Labor made an analysis of the number, relative proportion and weekly wages of Negro workers employed in 83 manufacturing establishments. The percent of Negro employment in these industries at that time was 2.5. In only two of the 83 industries did Negro workers receive lower wages than white workers for the same work. The report for 1931 showed equal wages were still given Negro and white workers for the same work. However, Negro workers were employed on the lowest paid jobs. An analysis of the wages received by 554 male industrial workers during the week prior to our investigation revealed that the weekly wage for all employed groups was \$26.14. (Table XVI).

The median wage for these workers varied with the amount of their education. Thus, the 19 workers who had no formal education earned a median weekly wage of \$19.99, while those with a grade school training had a median weekly wage of \$24.17. Those with high school training or its equivalent showed a median weekly wage of \$31.32, while those with normal school, college or some special school training received a median weekly wage of \$43.61. (Table XVII).

A comparison between wages and ages of 683 male workers showed the age period 40 to 44 to be that of the greatest earning capacity. During this age period, the median weekly wage was

\$25.80. The wages for the different age groups increased progressively from those included in the group aged 15 to 19 to those 40 to 44. (Table XVIII).

Twenty-five years, however, have made very little difference in the general types of employment available to Negro workers. The opinions of present employers are to the effect that Negroes have proved most satisfactory as janitors, laborers, drivers, cleaners, elevator operators, molders, furnace men; while working under high temperature as well as under low temperature; in loading and unloading materials; in wet work; and when working in all Negro groups under Negro foremen in competition with white groups. They also state that Negroes have proved least satisfactory where speed is important, where responsibility is required, in jobs requiring thought and careful workmanship, where continuous work is essential, on night shifts, as supervisors, outside in the winter, on jobs requiring intellect, and "where common sense is required." These opinions, however, are largely empirical, many employers frankly stating that Negroes are not tried for any of the positions from which they are excluded. The following statements serve as an index to employers' opinions:

1. "We do not believe that they mix well when they work on the same job with white people."
2. "Whites do not like to work with Negroes. Hence, we only had one for several years, and he was discharged to stop grumbling from whites."
3. "Negroes are unsatisfactory in supervisory jobs involving considerable responsibility."
4. "Negroes make inferior servants and must take second place to whites. Where they can do routine work they are most satisfactory. When changed to something else, they are helpless."
5. "Negroes are just naturally unfit, and education does not help them in our sort of work."

6. "Negroes have proved most satisfactory in the press-room working where it is warm in cold months and hot in summer months. They are least satisfactory in outside work in winter months."
7. "We have found Negro help untrustworthy, inclined to be lazy and usually very slow."
8. "Negroes are successful when judgment is not required."
9. "Negroes could not secure better jobs in our establishment now with so many white out of work."
10. "Of course we cannot classify all Negro help as unfit for better positions since from time to time we find a quick, intelligent lad, an older man and woman who are good, conscientious workers. The average Negro will work satisfactorily if handled by proper foremen."
11. "The only Negro applicants are for jobs as laborers, chippers, etc. and in these departments they average about 50 per cent of the total number employed."
12. "Negroes could secure better jobs in our establishment if vacancies existed. They could serve as foremen over Negro groups, replacing white supervision. They work very satisfactorily in this manner and are less satisfactory in mixed groups with Spaniards and other foreign contingents."
13. "We have never tried Negroes on better jobs because it is generally understood that they do not qualify for these jobs. They prove most satisfactory on the foundry floor as molders and pot-carriers."
14. "We do not employ Negroes in any capacity in our office or factory. About nine years ago we operated what we termed a factory at some distance from our main plant in this same town and employed in the neighborhood of 75 Negro females on power-press, foot-press and hand-assembling work. My personal observations led me to believe that the best operators were those lighter in color. As a matter of fact, there were several very light colored women who became quite proficient and compared most favorably with some of our best white women operators."
15. "We have less trouble with Negro help than with white. We find Negroes can fill practically any job the average white man can fill except the work as heads of departments. This, because they have

not the respect of their fellow-workers. Ten years ago we had no Negroes—used foreigners. Now, we prefer Negroes. They have proved most satisfactory in wet work, but they are not afraid to tackle any job no matter how disagreeable."

Fifty-seven per cent of the employers stated that even qualified Negroes could not get better jobs in their plants; 38 per cent stated color was no barrier to promotion; and 5 per cent were uncertain as to their policy.

Only 15 per cent of the employers claimed that the turnover of Negro skilled workers was higher than that of white workers. Sixty-two per cent maintained that the rate was the same for both groups, while 23 per cent held the Negro turnover in skilled labor was lower. For the unskilled workers, 21 per cent of the employers maintained that the Negro turnover rate was higher; 56 per cent maintained that it was the same and 23 per cent stated that it was lower.

Indicative of the increasing industrial opportunities that are being made available to Negroes are the employment records of 423 alumni and former students of the Bordentown Manual Training School for Negro Youth. While the masses of Negro workers in New Jersey follow the unskilled and semi-skilled occupations, 75 per cent of this school's alumni were following skilled work in 1929. Of the 210 male former students and graduates for whom data were available, 62 were auto mechanics, 8 were farmers, 26 were in the occupations of the building trades and 18 were in school or college.

A summary of the employment interests of both male and female ex-students of Bordentown School shows that 61 per cent are following the trade learned in school or one related, 14 per cent are following some other skilled work; 7 per cent are engaged in unskilled or semi-

skilled occupations and 8 per cent are continuing in school or college.

Trade Union Affiliation

One of the disadvantages faced by the Negro worked in New Jersey is his exclusion from membership in certain trade or labor unions having jurisdiction over fields of employment in which he is engaged. Among these unions are: The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America; The International Association of Machinists; The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; The Brotherhood of Dining Car Conductors; The Order of Sleeping Car Conductors; The Order of Railway Conductors of America; The Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; The Order of Railway Expressmen; The American Federation of Express Workers; The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; The National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of North America; The American Federation of Railroad Workers; The Switchmen's Union of North America; The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; The Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees and Clerks; The American Association of Train Dispatchers; The Railroad Yard Masters of North America; The Railroad Yard Masters of America; The Railway Mail Association; The Order of Railroad Telegraphers; The Commercial Telegraphers Union of America.

Organized labor in New Jersey, as in other sections of the country, has regarded Negro workers as cheap labor, and unless the Negro can seriously threaten the power of a union in its jurisdiction, very few efforts are made to enlist him as a member.

There are a few unions, however, in which many Negro workers may be found. Chief among these are: The American Federation of Musicians; The Brick Masons and Plasterers Union; The Carpenters and Joiners Union; The Longshoremen's Union; Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers Union; The Association of Street and Electrical Employees; Teamsters' Union; Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; The Post Office Employees; and The International Brotherhood of Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers. Negroes are members of these unions in New Jersey.

The strongest organized group of Negro workers is found in the Hod Carriers Union. In Local 699 of Newark, there is the largest number of Negro workers in the state. These men have worked together for a number of years, and quite satisfactorily. Though at one time the membership of this union was approximately 800, because of lack of work and the depressing employment conditions, the total membership dwindled to 253 in 1930.

Throughout the state there has been a decrease in the total as well as in the Negro membership of the trade unions. Forty-one organized labor bodies in all sections of the state showed a total membership of 18,019 of which 268 or 3.3 per cent were Negroes in 1931.

Public Employment

There is probably no field of employment in which the number of Negro workers has increased so greatly as in that of public service. In 1920, less than 800 Negro workers were engaged in branches of this service. In 1930, 1,838 Negro workers were found on the payrolls of the state, county and municipal governments of New Jersey. The chief centers for this type of employment are

Atlantic, Camden, Essex, Hudson and Monmouth counties. Atlantic City, Asbury Park and Camden provide more municipal employment for Negroes than do any other cities of the state. Information collected in the course of this survey revealed as employed by New Jersey governments 521 teachers, 225 post office employees—clerks and carriers, 124 policemen, 48 firemen, 75 persons employed in other professional or skilled capacities and 1,100 semi-skilled or unskilled workers. (Table XIX).

Most Negro school teachers are employed in the southern parts of the state in Negro schools. Newark and Atlantic City have the largest number of post office employees. Atlantic City and Camden have the largest number of policemen—42 and 23 respectively. The latter two cities alone have Negro fire departments.

In Atlantic City Negro fire companies were organized in 1920. They are officered entirely by Negroes—2 captains, 2 assistant captains and 24 firemen. In Camden, the Negro fire company of 12 men is officered by white men.

Other governmental services performed by Negroes include Assistant United States District Attorney, Assistant to Prosecutor, Essex County; parole officers, investigators (State Board of Children's Guardians), municipal social workers, playground workers, junior examiner for the Insurance Department, prohibition agents, health officers, public health nurses, members of the Board of Health, members of the Board of Freeholders, document clerks, chief clerks in municipal department, stenographer in the Board of Education, life guards, turnkeys and matrons in jails, dog catchers, soft drink inspectors, bridge tenders, messengers and elevator operators at the state capitol.

In many of the smaller municipalities few if any Negroes receive employment other than the emergency work now

given. In some quarters this is attributed not so much to discrimination against Negroes as to their failure to take the civil service examination required.

Creating Capital

No accurate data are available on the number of Negro business enterprises in New Jersey. But the greatest economic power is concentrated in real estate holdings of individuals, churches and fraternal orders.

Aside from the business conducted by insurance companies, the financial operations of Negroes have been rather limited. Furthermore, they own or control no majority interest in factories, farms, mines or public utilities. Their businesses are largely neighborhood enterprises, supplying a few of the special needs of the immediate Negro population. Exceptions to this statement are found in Asbury Park, where there is an electrical contracting and supply business, and in Englewood and Bloomfield, where there are a dry cleaning establishment and a rug cleaning concern, respectively.

The most reliable index to the steady advance made by Negroes in the field of private business is found in the increase of Negro tradespeople from 978 in 1920 to 2,008 in 1930. Retail dealers increased from 447 to 785, salespeople from 101 to 371 and real estate agents from 40 to 192. Restaurant, cafe and lunch room keepers increased from 145 to 235.

In Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris, Passaic and Union counties—all in North Jersey—the following were among the three hundred business enterprises conducted by Negroes: barber-shops, beauty parlors, poolrooms, building contracting, building and loan associations, catering, carpet cleaning, cleaning and dyeing, confectionery, dress making, drug stores, electrical contracting, employment offices, garages, grocery stores, insurance associations, laun-

dries, moving and express business, radio supplies, real estate, restaurants and tea rooms, tailoring, taxi service, theatres, upholstering, watchmaking and jewelry concerns. (Table XX).

The Negro life insurance companies in New Jersey issued more than \$1,000,000 in business during 1931. These companies had approximately \$3,000,000 of business in force in the state on December 31, 1931. Three Negro fraternal beneficiary associations issued \$400,000 in new business in 1930 and had \$1,100,000 of business in force on December 31, 1931. (Table XXI).

The only Negro financial corporation of any size is the People's Finance Corporation of Newark, having total assets of \$107,615.64 on November 30, 1931. According to the annual report of the Commissioner of Banking and Insurance for last year, the People's Finance Corporation had on that date outstanding loans amounting to \$53,172.82, surplus and undivided profits of \$6,286.42, and a total income and net worth of \$25,135.38.

Negro Professional Group

Since 1920, there has been a marked gain in the number of Negro professional workers in New Jersey. In the fields of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and law, particularly, has the number of licensed professional Negroes increased. This group represents the upper economic and social level of the Negro population. Though numbering only 738 in 1920, they are today more than 2,225. The distribution of this group follows: clergymen 527, physicians and surgeons 106, dentists 72, lawyers, judges and justices 23, engineers 5, chemists 19, trained nurses 109 and social workers 22. In 1920 there were 58 physicians and surgeons, 29 dentists, 343 clergymen, 19 lawyers and 27 trained nurses.

Unemployment

The distribution of employment discussed above does not prevail, however, during periods of industrial deflation. During such periods the rate of unemployment among Negroes tends to be much higher than that among whites. In New Jersey, the per cent of Negroes out of work in April, 1930, was almost twice as high as that of the whole state and nearly three times as high as that of the native-white population. (Table XXII).

The Committee, checking the relative amount of unemployment among New Jersey Negroes found in 2,135 families there were 4,243 employable persons, 28.5 per cent of whom were unable to find work. The Committee also found that the heads of 601, or 26 per cent of the families studied, earned no wages during the week prior to its investigation. In Newark white and Negro workers of the same residential area (the Third Ward) showed the per cent of unemployment among Negro workers was 47.3 and for whites, 26.5. This percentage was calculated from reports on 628 Negroes and 148 whites. Throughout the state it was found that the per cent Negro in the unemployed population was invariably higher than the per cent Negro in the total population. (Table XXIII).

While there exist evidences of discrimination against Negroes in the granting of relief, the general tendency has been to grant aid to all races as needed. In public works Negroes have been employed more on the basis of their ratio to the total population than to the unemployed group. However, it has been much more difficult to obtain work for Negroes than for whites. In some communities, substitution of unemployed white labor for Negro workers has taken place.

CHAPTER IV

Making a Home

THE AVERAGE city is composed of four zones: (1) a central business district, (2) a zone in transition from residence to business, (3) a zone of workingmen's homes and (4) a residential zone. The second of these areas attracts the bulk of the lower economic classes of the population.

Negroes usually are, economically, the least competent group in the community, and they reside in these blighted areas located in the oldest residential sections of the city—overcrowded and poverty-stricken to an extreme degree. The dwellings, therefore, bring in the question of modern improvements in sanitation, the state of repair, the disproportionately large amounts necessary to maintain old and dilapidated properties, absentee or detached ownership, and lack of municipal attention.

Many of the Negro residential sections are located in the "blighted areas" of New Jersey cities. These areas are found "across the tracks," "over the creek," "by the dump," or "back of the hill." They were designated by such names as "The Pit," "Bogieville," "Hole in the Wall," "Swamp-Angel," "Bush-town," "Darktown," "Little Texas," "Little Africa," "The Bottoms," and "Tin Pan Alley." In Southern New Jersey, particularly, the Negro section was definitely associated with those areas where

4. The neighborhoods are neglected in the matter of street cleaning, garbage disposal, police protection and municipal improvements.

Yet, in 1930, 11,000 Negroes paid taxes on real property valued at \$50,000,000, while 35,000 urban Negro families paid an annual rental approximately one million dollars.

The New Jersey Negro's problem of making a home is affected by the same social and economic factors governing this problem throughout the North. These factors are:

1. Selection and segregation which invariably draw the Negro population into the most deteriorated residential sections. This is in part the process of community growth, in part economic selection and segregation, and in part racial habit.
2. The tendency to compactness and group solidarity. This is enforced in part from without and in part from within.
3. The rapid rate of deterioration inherent in the character of properties occupied by Negroes, due to their age and use.
4. The depreciation of property values attributed to Negro occupancy or proximity. This is in part economic and in part psychological.
5. Restrictive compacts, designed to restrict areas of Negro residence as a private measure.
6. Objection of white residents to Negroes in certain areas, as registered in clashes, bombings of property and intimidation.
7. Limitation of facilities for financing of Negro home ownership.
8. Increased rentals with Negro occupancy.
9. Factors related to the level of culture of the majority population of the Negro group, as reflected in the care of property.
10. The relation of such physical factors as excessive rates of delinquency and mortality in Negro areas.

In the larger cities—Newark, Jersey City and Elizabeth—there is a relatively small concentration of Negroes in certain

1. The dwellings are not desirable for residence, while the land is potentially valuable for business.
2. The dwellings are out of date, difficult to keep in repair, and with few of the sanitary provisions required in new structures.
3. The dwellings were erected for purposes and family habits differing from those of its present inhabitants.

zones and their residential areas are not necessarily restricted. Even in these communities, however, there are residential areas in which Negroes do not live. The expansion from the two or three wards in which Negroes have formerly resided has been into contiguous areas, offering generally only slight improvement. In resort cities—Atlantic City, Asbury Park and Cape May, for example—there are definite areas for residence for the bulk of the Negro population, maintained without legal sanction, but with public approval. Frequently, social clashes have followed violation of this approval, as in Alloway and Union. In Jersey City and Newark, for example, where white property owners have become dissatisfied with their white neighbors, “for sale to colored only” signs have been posted. Seldom, however, does a Negro purchase such property if it promises racial conflicts.

There are several general patterns of Negro residential areas. They are classified as follows:

1. Cities in which Negroes are distributed throughout all wards, typified by Elizabeth and Newark. In Elizabeth none of the twelve wards has more than 15 per cent of the total Negro population, while in no ward do Negroes form more than 9 per cent of the total. In Newark, 50 per cent of the Negro population is in Wards 3, 7 and 14, and the remainder is scattered throughout the city. In Newark’s “Roaring Third,” Negroes form approximately 40 per cent of the total population.
2. Cities in which the major Negro population is centered in one ward and the remainder is distributed throughout other political areas. Typifying this class of community are—Jersey City, where 52 per cent of the Negro population live in the 8th Ward; Paterson, where 53 per cent live in the 4th Ward; Hoboken, where 90 per cent live in the 4th Ward; Bayonne, where 55 per cent live in the 2nd Ward; and Atlantic City, where 50 per cent live in the 3rd Ward, forming 65 per cent of the ward’s population.

This is the only political unit in New Jersey having 50,000 or more people where Negroes outnumber whites.

3. Cities in which Negroes are concentrated in several rather large parts of the city, leaving a large portion of the white population in concentrated white areas. In Camden, for example, there are five such areas—Wards 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8. These areas have 80 per cent of the Negro and 27 per cent of the white population of Camden. The remaining two-thirds of the city’s political units have 20 per cent of the Negro population and 73 per cent of the white. In Trenton, 62 per cent of the Negro population live in Wards 4, 5 and 13, in which reside 22 per cent of the white population. Pleasantville is also an example of this type.
4. Cities in which Negroes are definitely concentrated in one section of the city only, as in Asbury Park, Neptune Township, Moorestown, Woodstown, Princeton and numerous communities of Burlington, Gloucester, Cumberland and Salem counties.
5. Civil areas predominantly Negro in which Negroes have absolute freedom of residence, as Lawnside Borough (Camden County) where they form 89 per cent of the population.

The chaotic condition of a Negro section in an urban community may best be typified by Newark’s Third Ward. In this area are 12,000 Negroes, approximately 32 per cent of the total Negro population. The area lacks leadership since none of the city’s Negro teachers, 5 of the 24 physicians, 3 of the 29 churches and none of the ministers are located therein. The problems of this area have been expressed in the local press as follows:

“Denials from the Police Department to the contrary, it is asserted by almost all people who have lived in this neighborhood for a period of years, that not alone is the district sadly under-policed, but that those there do not care.....Neither life nor living has any especial premium for many of the people ‘on the Hill.’ Their manner and means of livelihood cause them to live dangerously. These



HOME OF A NEGRO PHYSICIAN



THE RURAL SLUM



NEW JERSEY ORGANIZATION OF TEACHERS OF COLORED CHILDREN



DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLASS, NEW JERSEY STATE MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR NEGRO YOUTH, BORDENTOWN

conditions have created in the minds of a great host of respectable people who live there, an attitude of pessimism. They believe that nothing can be done, that nothing will be done.

"Police forbid white men riding in taxicabs driven by Negroes through the Broome, Baldwin and Morton Street areaThe saddest part of the housing problem is that the Department of Health regards the condition as it now exists as utterly hopeless and uncorrectable." (1)

Industrial Housing

Housing of Negro industrial workers has not been a general problem since the World War. The only communities having industrial housing to any considerable extent are near centers of the oyster industry. Shell-Pile, near Port Norris, Cumberland County, is one of these areas. Here, during the oyster season, are more than 1,000 Negro migrant workers, chiefly from Maryland. They are housed largely in 58 cheap shacks of four and five rooms, costing \$10.00 and \$12.50 monthly. There are a few modern two-family houses renting at \$12.50 each per month. Many cheap houses are surrounded by water most of the time.

Composition of Households

The details of housing among Negroes in New Jersey were obtained from 2,135 families, fairly representative of the whole state, as they represent migrant districts, home-owning areas and city tenement areas. (Table XXIV).

The median size of families (including lodgers and relatives) was 5.5 persons and the average size dwelling was 5.5 rooms. The density per house is much more pronounced among renters than among home-owners, as in the former the population is more than one person per room. Much room-crowding is due to previous habits of the new population, much too high rents, and some to family necessity to fit into any dwelling available. Lodgers are not very prevalent

among the New Jersey families—only 11.1 per cent of the owners and 13.9 per cent of the renters having them, the scarcity resulting somewhat from lack of employment. However, only relatively well-to-do families in urban centers are normally without lodgers, because of the scarcity of desirable houses and the need for financial help.

The Bureau of the Census in its returns² for 1930, reports 48,636 Negro families in New Jersey of whom 11,329 or 23.5 per cent are owners, as compared with 47.7 per cent of all families.

The median number of persons in families, exclusive of servants, wards, lodgers and guests was 3.47 for all families, 3.24 persons for native whites, 4.01 for foreign-born whites, and 2.92 for Negroes.

The median size of families covered by this survey was 3.2 persons, while family groups including all persons had a median of 5.5 persons as compared with 4.9 in the Federal report.

Rents

The weekly rental on 1,565 houses tenanted by Negroes in New Jersey is \$5.49, and considering the general scanty equipment and poor repair of Negro dwellings this is comparatively high.

Rents varied with localities, North Jersey communities paying higher rentals than South Jersey, and urban centers more than rural non-farm areas. Exceptions are found in the coast resort cities where house shortages and seasonal influxes cause great rental increases in the summer. Higher rents per dwelling are paid in Belleville and Hackensack, but the highest weekly room rentals are paid in Jersey City and Montclair. (Table XXV).

¹Newark Evening News. "Problems of the Third Ward Classified and Analyzed." September 15, 1930.

²Bureau of the Census. Department of Commerce. Families in New Jersey by Color, Nativity and Tenure. Released September 3, 1932.

Incomes

The median weekly family income for 1,816 Negro families in New Jersey was \$22.17, and included the earnings of heads of families, children and revenues from lodgers and other sources during the week prior to local investigations. Ninety per cent of these families received from all sources less than \$30 a week, and 65.4 per cent less than \$25. These incomes did not include families where the heads were unemployed. (Table XXVI).

Earnings and Rentals

Though the median weekly income for these families was \$22.17, heads of families earned but \$20.86. By computing the per cent of earnings paid for rentals and the median weekly rental for the state, it was shown that Negro families pay more than one-fourth of the chief wage-earner's income for rent.

It is customarily accepted that at least one-fifth of the income should go for shelter, yet among New Jersey Negroes the proportion paying more than one-fifth of their income for rent is from nine to nineteen times greater than those paying less. There is no doubt that many families paying less could afford to live in better houses if they were available, or if they so desired. With few exceptions, wherever rents were below twenty per cent of their income, the houses were dark, unsanitary, ill-kept and too costly at any price. (Table XXVII).

A significant observation may be made in the Third Ward of Newark. The weekly rent there is higher than that paid by white families in Newark, because of greater conveniences in the white home. However, as white families pay more than one-fifth of their income for shelter, also, the cause may

not be entirely attributable to race. Its base is found in the economic struggle of poorer classes regardless of color.

Conveniences of the Home

A most revealing discovery was the small per cent of Negro homes having modern conveniences. Only 34 in every 100 homes had baths; 56 in every 100, electricity; and 79 in every 100, running water within the house.

Most Negro families live in districts which have paving, sewers and water, and the houses have connections either inside or in the yard. Water is usually in the houses and generally piped to a sink in the kitchen. Water closets are more frequently outside, especially in the older houses.

There are, however, exceptions where Negro residential areas are at the boundaries of smaller cities and where there is little if any paving and sewerage. This is particularly true in South Jersey. In urban communities numerous violations of the Tenement House Act were noted, particularly those sections providing:

1. That each room must have a window to outer air. (Article II, Section I, para. 122).
2. For lighted entrances to existing tenements. (Article II, Section I, para. 123).
3. For cleanliness and sanitary conditions. (Article II, Section I, para. 138).
4. For separate and proper water closet accommodations. (Article II, Section I).

Equipment in the homes—radios, talking machines, pianos and the like indicated a much smaller per cent of ownership than might have been expected. Returns from 2,162 families showed that of every 100 families 29 had radios; 26 pianos; 23 talking machines; and 12 an automobile. More than one-fourth (25.2 per cent) of the families were paying for these items in installments.

Home Ownership

Home ownership is one index to social stability and good citizenship. The Better Homes Manual states that families earning less than \$1,500 a year cannot afford to buy a home with the necessary standards for healthful and comfortable living without supplementing their incomes. In New Jersey, approximately 90 per cent of the families studied earned less than \$1,560 annually, yet, the 514 heads of home-owning families had a median annual income of \$1,360.84. (Table XXVIII).

Home-buying in New Jersey was stimulated by war-time industrial activity which provided a means of escaping restricted and congested rental areas and demonstrated the increasing social acclimatization of the Negro. Today, more than ever before, the relationship between migration and the ownership of home sites is becoming more apparent. The concentration of migrant Negro families in certain areas of South New Jersey, was due to the activities of real estate companies in selling to southern Negroes. Thus, the Negro colony in Mizpah, Atlantic County, is composed largely of Negroes who formerly lived in Arkansas, Tennessee and Georgia, and who came to New Jersey only because they "had property" here. In Gloucester and Atlantic counties, also, there are such settlements. Lots were sold on the proverbial "shoe string" and builders furnished materials on low terms. All these communities lack modern conveniences.

The New Jersey Negro home owner, however, is economically much more stable than the renter. Of 2,162 residences, 514 or 23.3 per cent were owned by Negro occupants. Approximately four-fifths (82.9 per cent) of these families occupied their homes for more than five years. These 514 homes had an ag-

gregate stated value of \$1,900,000. The average Negro home owner, when compared with all Negro families in New Jersey and with Negro and white families in Newark, has a smaller size family, is more largely native-born, has resided in the community longer, is older, has a larger house, has more modern conveniences, has a larger income, is less unemployed and is more literate than any and all other groups.

Promotion of better housing facilities for Negroes is largely in the hands of Negro real estate agents and building contractors. An exception to this situation is the development of a group housing unit by the Prudential Insurance Company for Negro residents of Newark's Third Ward. This project has been in litigation for the past year and has not proceeded beyond condemning and demolishing existing properties.

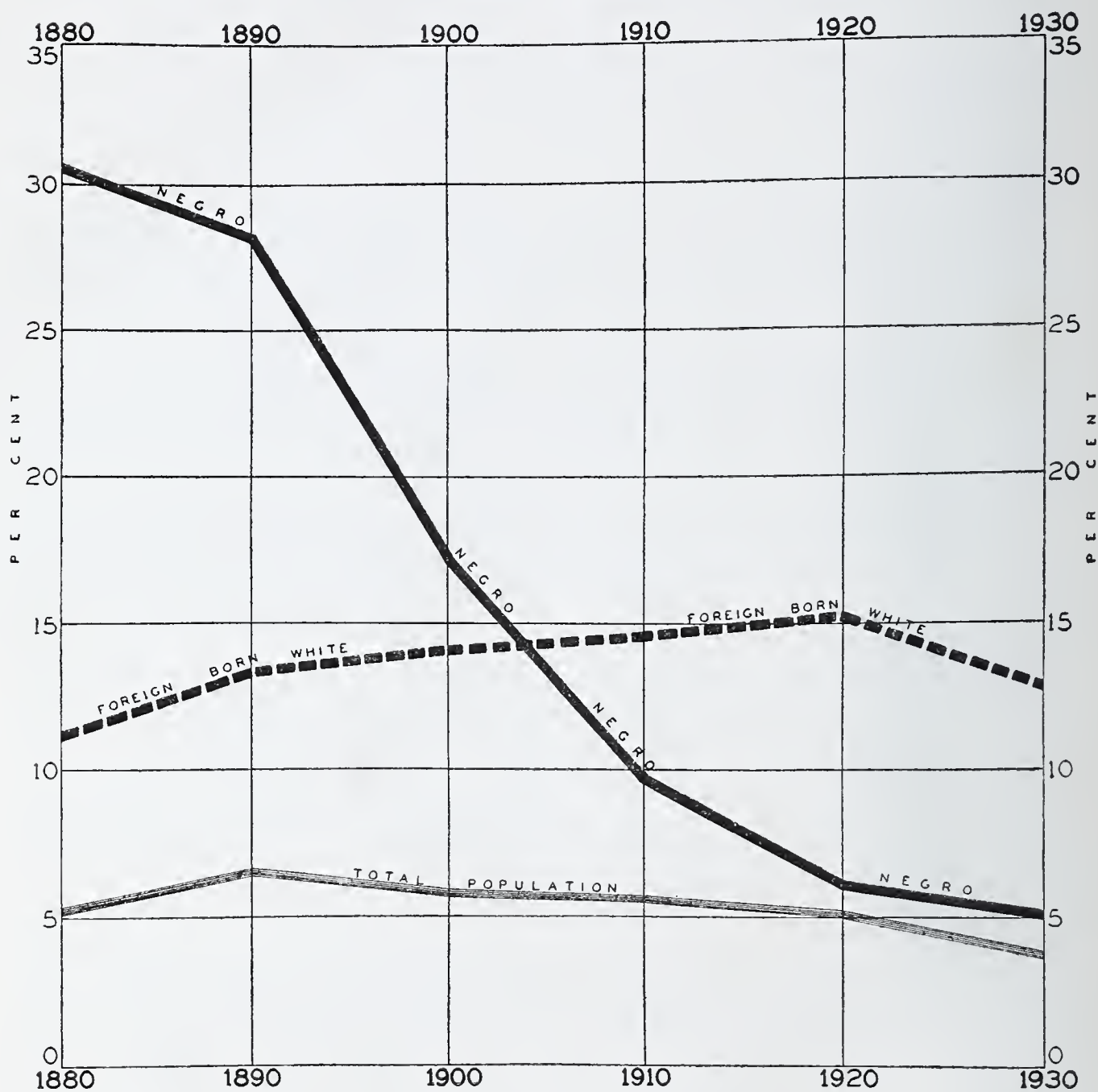
Throughout the state there are numerous small Negro real estate concerns endeavoring to supply better physical housing conditions for the Negro. Though high rentals and high purchasing prices prevail as much through this group as through white agents, these companies have profitably cooperated with Negro tenants.

Probably outstanding in this field, is the Afro-American Realty Company of Newark which started in 1919 with a capital of nine dollars and which today, has holdings of more than \$250,000 and houses 101 Negro families. In 1931, it paid a dividend of 12 per cent.

The financing of Negro homes is largely through local building and loan associations in Newark, Jersey City, Montclair, Orange, Paterson, Camden, Lawnside and Atlantic City. The Lawnside (New Jersey) Mutual Building and Loan Association with assests of \$171,000, receipts during 1929-1930 of \$43,000 and a surplus of \$36,000 is one of the major concerns of this type in the state.

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ILLITERACY OF THE WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY TEN YEARS OF AGE AND OVER 1880-1930



SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

CHAPTER V

Education and Training

BETWEEN 1880 and 1930, illiteracy among Negroes in the state decreased from 30.5 to 5.1 per 1,000. No statistics more clearly indicate the great changes that have taken place in their social status. This decrease of illiteracy, however, was not a gradual one, for during two periods, 1880-1890 and 1920-1930, the Negro illiterates increased over previous decades. The migration of the earlier decade (1880-1890) brought approximately 1,600 Negro and 1,200 native white illiterate persons ten years of age and over to the state, while the increases during 1920-1930 were approximately 1,900 for the native white and 2,800 for the Negro population. Thus, the introduction of a new group of native-born illiterate persons, in addition to the one hundred thousand foreign-born illiterates in the state still presents an important social problem. (Table XXIX).

The distribution of Negro illiterates differs from that of the total population. One hundred Negro illiterates per 1,000 population are found in Cumberland County. Salem and Somerset counties have the next highest ratios. The highest total illiteracy rate—59 per 1,000—is in Somerset County, while Cumberland and Middlesex counties are second and third. The lowest Negro rate is found in Atlantic County, where only 29 in every 1,000 are unable to read and write English. In Ocean County, where the total rate is lowest, only 12 in every 1,000 are illiterate. (Table XXX).

The Public Schools

In June, 1930, there were 45,171 Negro children enrolled in New Jersey

public schools. Between 1919 and 1930, when the Negro illiteracy rate decreased 16 per cent, enrollment of Negro children increased from 14,109 or 221 per cent. (Table XXXI).

Meanwhile, the number of separate schools for Negro children increased from 52 to 66 or 26 per cent and the number of Negro teachers from 187 to 418 or 123 per cent. In 1930, 54 per cent of the Negro day pupils and 8 per cent of the Negro teachers were in the northern counties of New Jersey, which have 58 per cent of the total Negro population. In 1919 these same northern counties had 3 per cent of the teachers, 44 per cent of the Negro school enrollment and 50 per cent of the state's population. (Table XXXII).

In New Jersey the types of schools vary from those in the northern part with Negro teachers placed without strict regard to the preponderance of Negro pupils, to those having a divided building to completely separate white and Negro children. Lack of uniform educational facilities for Negroes is evident from the following types of schools:

1. Schools completely mixed.
2. Separate elementary schools and mixed junior and senior high schools.
3. Separate elementary and junior high schools and mixed high schools.
4. Divided building—one half for white and the other for Negroes.
5. Separate classes and teachers for each race within the same building.
6. Separate elementary schools for each race on the same school site.
7. Separate elementary schools joined by a common auditorium.

These situations are complicated by other factors. For example, in one or more communities, part-time sessions

are held for Negro pupils and full-time sessions for white pupils; a one-room eight-grade school for Negroes and a two-room school for an equal number of white children; a junior high school for whites, but not for Negroes until they have completed eighth grade (at the request of Negroes); white children in a standard school building, and Negro children in a reconditioned lodge hall. Two years ago Negro children's classes were held in the basement of the white school, the present change being effected by the State Board of Education.

The rapid increase in the number of Negro teachers has been due in part to the growth of separate schools. The 521 Negro teachers are largely in special schools for Negro pupils. South of and including Monmouth and Mercer counties, all Negro teachers teach Negro children in separate schools. In northern counties, Negro teachers are employed in the regular schools of the cities. The only high school teacher is found in Jersey City, while the only Negro supervisors are in Atlantic City, where they supervise the work of the Negro schools.

The average annual salary is relatively the same for Negro and white teachers. From an average of \$747.88 in 1919, the salaries of Negro teachers mounted to \$1,679.89 in 1930.

Not all Negro teachers are graduates of the state normal schools. Although there are approximately sixty Negro students in these schools, placement is usually difficult as the turnover is low and many principals prefer hiring teachers of experience from other sections of the country. The principal of one state normal school states: "I am not discussing the ethics of the situation—this is the case—it is impossible for us to create positions in the public schools of the state—although the state expects

that a teacher trained in our institutions will at least teach two years in our own state after graduation."

Negro public school teachers, while affiliating with state and national organizations of the profession, maintain the New Jersey Organization of Teachers of Colored Children. In each community with a large number of Negro teachers, this organization has set up study centers of which there are ten in the state today. Each year the executive committee outlines a uniform program for each center and at the conclusion of the study period, an annual conference is held for a general discussion of the various social and educational problems which have arisen during the term. This year, interest centered around the social and economic life of the Negro as indicated by the preliminary facts of this survey.

The status of the Negro child in New Jersey schools appears to be lower than that of the white. While there have been several intelligence ratings of the two racial groups, the more recent warrants the conclusion that much of the difference in the so-called native intelligence between the Negro and the white children is attributable to difference in environment and education. Required to help at home and to aid in the economic support of the family, handicapped by broken homes and inadequate family control to a greater extent than is the white child, adjustment of the Negro child is certain to be slow. A brief glimpse of this situation may be obtained from an analysis of statistics covering the number of schools attended and the number of home addresses of 132 white and 94 Negro children twelve years of age in two Newark public schools. In each of the schools, Negro pupils were more retarded than the white pupils. Likewise the Negro pupils had attended more schools and had

moved more frequently than had the white pupils during their six years in public schools. (Table XXXIII).

This information shows clearly that pupil-retardation is immediately connected with two social factors—frequent changing of residence and schools. A city superintendent of schools said:

"The problem of retardation is more serious among colored children than among any other racial group. I am inclined to believe that the further extension of segregation and a real social welfare program is the only real practical solution when we consider the present economic and social burdens which are placed on the colored group. The low educational age of most of those coming from the South and other cities adds materially to our problem. The economic status of our adult Negro population which, in a real way, controls the housing situation, is in itself a serious problem and contributes materially to retardation causes."

In discussing the segregation of Negro pupils in public schools of the North, Dr. E. George Payne, Assistant Dean, School of Education, New York University says:

"The situation in New Jersey is by no means typical, and represents in general the method of bringing about segregation artificially in cases where natural means do not turn the trick... It may, therefore, be said that the various factors leading to segregation do not allow the Negro to be exposed to the same educational or cultural situations to which the whites are exposed in the North..... It serves to create an attitude of mind in both the whites and Negroes that enforces totally different educational effects... The effect of such distinction, whether in the extreme or moderate form, is to make an understanding or common culture impossible."¹

On the other hand, the National Interracial Conference which met in Washington, D. C. November, 1928, offered the following contribution to the discussion of separate schools:

"It is an undeniable fact that separate schools offer to the backward and prejudiced city or town an excuse and an opportunity to deny to the Negro child equal educational opportunities with the white, just as they offer to the progressive community a chance to show a spirit of fairness."

Vocational Training and Placement

Perhaps no problem is more serious in the field of Negro education in New Jersey than that of vocational training. In every community the problem of intelligent and constructive vocational guidance is uppermost in the minds of both child and teacher. While a few communities, as Essex and Atlantic counties have made some effort at adjustment in this direction, the results are uncertain. While vocational training facilities may be available, there is always some question as to placement of Negro graduates.

The Junior Employment Service of the Essex County Vocational Schools during the first six months of 1931, placed 34 Negro youths—25 girls and 9 boys. This, however, was a period of marked unemployment and should not be regarded as a true index of the average number placed. The Negro applicants at this office were usually placed in the following occupations: Girls: domestic workers, cooks, children's nurses, general factory operatives, laundry operators, steam pressers, power machine operators and waitresses; Boys: auto mechanics and helpers, chauffeurs, drivers and helpers; garage attendants, auto paint sprayers, porters, elevator operators, general factory operatives, foot-press operators, delivery boys, bell hops and canvassers.

Wages for Negro workers are the same as white workers where both are in the same shop and doing the same kind of work. But, where Negroes only

¹Payne, George E. "Negroes in the Public Elementary Schools of the North." *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. Vol. CXXXX, November, 1928.

are employed, their wages are usually 15 to 20 per cent lower than the wages of whites in the same type of work in other shops.¹

For 276 Negro boys and girls graduated from public high schools of Monmouth County, Englewood, Hackensack, Montclair, New Brunswick, Plainfield, Pleasantville, East Orange and South Orange an analysis of their vocational distribution revealed that of the 180 girls, 38 were attending college or professional school; 37, married and not otherwise employed; 31, domestic service; 28, unknown; 15, clerical positions; 13, nurses; 12, teachers; 4, deceased; 1, beauty culture; 1, business. The 96 male graduates were distributed as follows: 48 attending college, professional or trade school; 11, civil service employment; 9, unskilled positions; 9, unknown; 9, business; 4, teachers; 3, skilled artisans; 2, unemployed; 1, deceased.

Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth

The Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth at Bordentown serves the Negro population in more ways than its name implies.

While it is a state vocational training center for more than 400 Negro pupils, its extension department follows up the graduates, seeking to place them in positions, and seeing that they are given a chance to continue the kind of training and discipline received at the school. The total employed staff at the school, the only state institution for Negroes, numbers more than sixty, thirty-two of whom are teachers. The school is known as the "Tuskegee of the North," and through its farm extension activities, band, glee club, ministers' conferences, community programs, practical trades, farm clubs, choir contests and general extension program, it has well earned that title.

Of utmost significance in New Jersey is the role "Bordentown," as the school is popularly known, essays in the development of fundamental civic and social virtues among the Negro population. More than any other agency in the state this school through its teachers and students, has provided leisure time interests for parents and children, and has popularized education and training among many otherwise neglected groups to the great advantage of the groups and their communities. Furthermore, by making it possible for more than 400 Negro children annually to receive an educational and social discipline, Bordentown has alleviated many of the social dangers mentioned in this report, while promoting a constructive program of citizenship that has well merited the acclaim it has received. Conservative in its program the institution is one of the first agencies of importance in racial adjustment.

The institution is controlled by the State Board of Education and is designed for trade training correlated with academic studies of the regular high school through the twelfth grade. Trades taught to young men are agriculture, auto mechanics, wood-working, general mechanics, printing; to girls, domestic science, beauty culture and dressmaking.

In institutions of higher learning, other than the state normal schools, there is a very small enrollment of Negro pupils. No Negroes attend Princeton University or the New Jersey College for Women. Rutgers University has had Negro students and graduates for a number of years, and some have made enviable records. Many students and teachers throughout the state attend the extension courses of this university.

¹Interview with Herbert Meyer, Chief of Placement, Essex County Vocational Schools.

CHAPTER VI

Keeping Healthy

THE HEALTH status of the Negro in New Jersey is of interest both in itself and as a general problem.

Since 1920, the leading causes of death among Negroes have been heart disease and pneumonia. Each year since, heart disease also has been the leading cause among whites. Though the 1929 death rate from all causes among Negroes was lower than for any year since 1923, it continued to be higher than for any year since the World War. This increase was not surprising in view of the decided change in climate and mode of living of the migrant population. There has been very little improvement in the general death rate of Negroes in the state since the low point of 1,763 deaths per 100,000 in 1921.

In special diseases a number of changes have been noted—the tuberculosis death rate for whites in the state decreased 26 per cent between 1920 and 1929 and for Negroes it decreased 9 per cent; the white pneumonia rate during this period increased 1 per cent, the Negro, 24 per cent; for whites the heart disease rate increased 59 per cent, the Negro 30 per cent; the cancer rate increased 17 per cent for both groups. Deaths from nephritis decreased among whites, but increased among Negroes, as did deaths from cerebral hemorrhage. Deaths from congenital debilities decreased among both groups, though the Negro rate is still twice that of the white. Meanwhile, the colored death rate from homicide is eight times that of the white population. (Table XXXIV).

The highest Negro death rates are in Somerset, Ocean and Morris counties. Gloucester and Union counties have the lowest. In Bergen and Passaic the rate is almost twice that of the total population. (Table XXXV).

Birth Rate

New Jersey's birth rate since 1921 decreased from 24.1 to 17.2 in 1929. The white birth rate decreased from 24.0 to 16.8. The colored birth rate showed a similar movement, decreasing from 26.7 to 24.1. In the intervening years, however, the birth rate of the colored population showing a number of fluctuations reached a new peak in 1927 of 33.3 births per 1,000 population. (Table XXXVI). In fact, vital statistics for the period 1923-1927 revealed a number of changes that were taking place in the Negro population which were not present among the white groups. These changes were provoked by a series of causes among which were the rapid increase in the adult population, urbanization, and interrelation of health, housing and economic conditions. Part of the differences between Negro and white birth and death rates is due to the different age distribution of the Negro population. Just how much effect these differences have had upon the total health situation could only be determined by a more intimate study which the committee was not prepared to do.

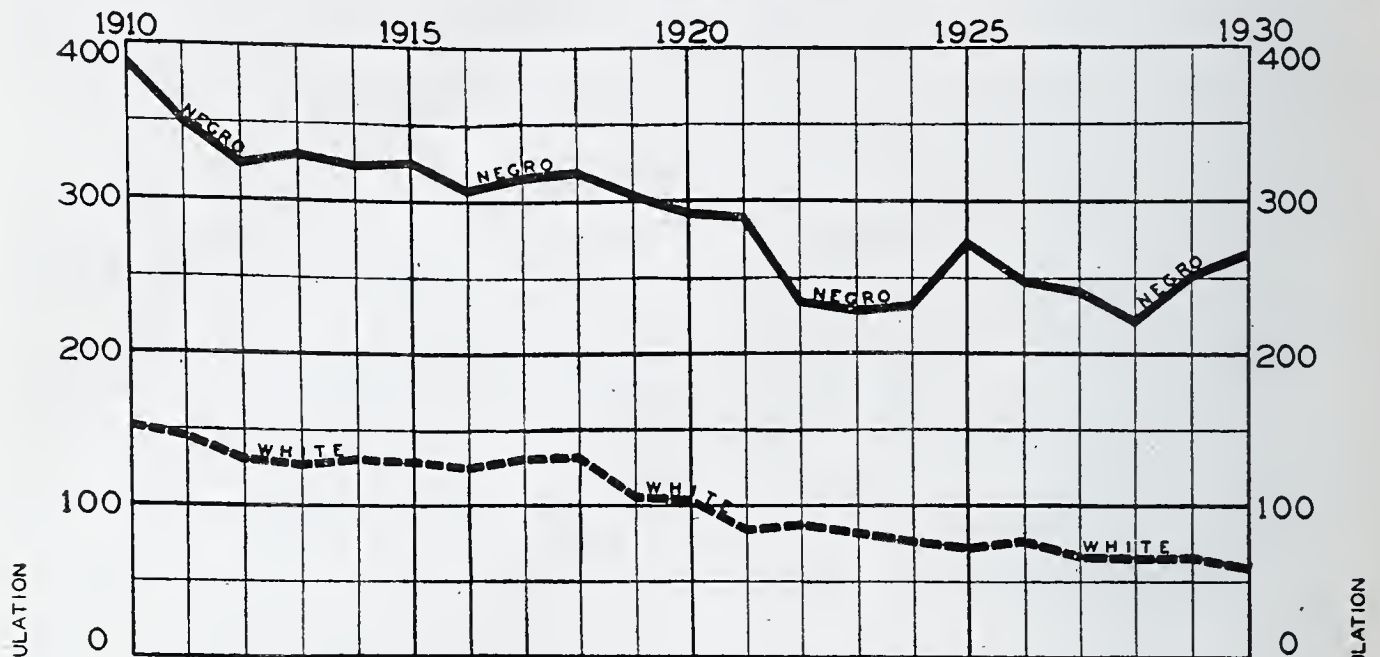
Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate for Negroes in 1930 was 99.8 per 1,000 births and 105.4 for the previous year. Although

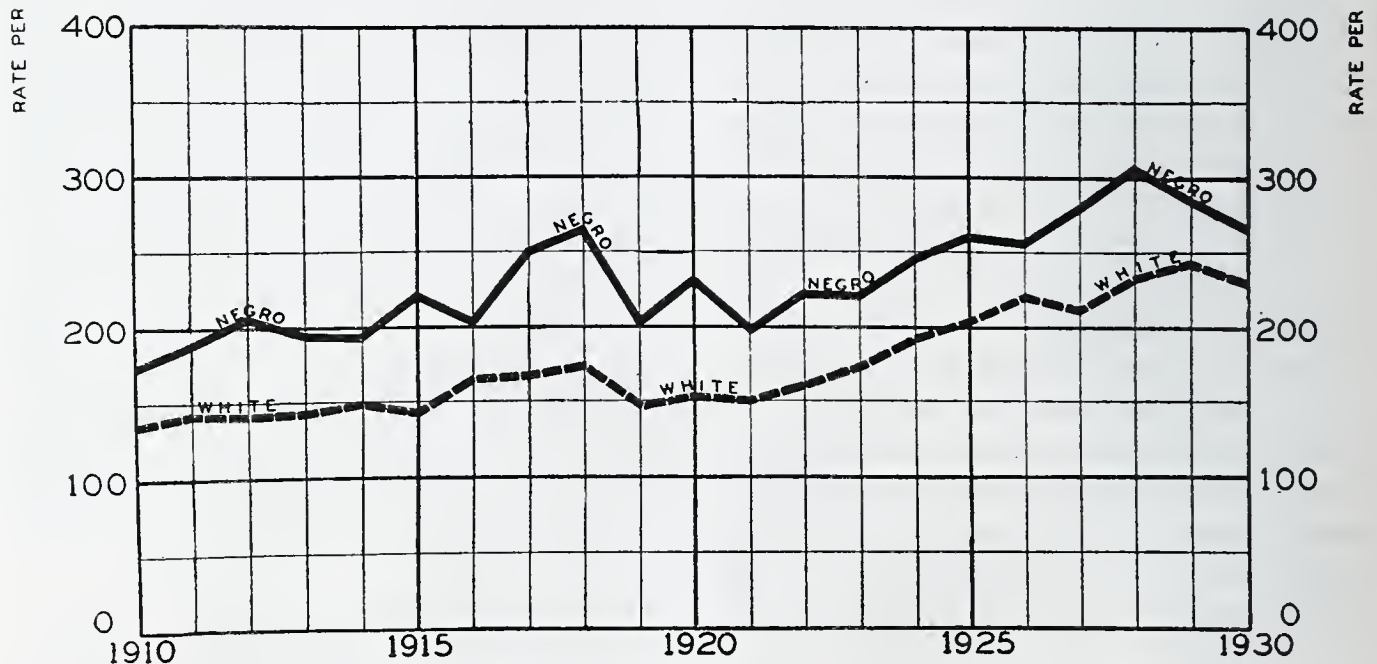
INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE
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TRENDS IN CERTAIN DEATH RATES IN NEGRO & WHITE POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY 1910-1930

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS



DEATH RATES FROM HEART DISEASE



this was the lowest for all time, it is identical with that of the white population fifteen years ago. Since 1920, however, the Negro infant mortality rate has decreased 24 per cent and the white rate 20 per cent. The greatest improvement in the Negro infant death rate has been in Newark, where between 1919 and 1930 it decreased from 174.3 to 102.7 per 1,000. Special work among Negro children, by the Bureau of Child Hygiene, through the two physicians and five nurses on its staff, has paid excellent dividends. (Table XXXVII).

In rural sections maternity programs have received little attention. Unmarried mothers in southern and northern rural areas receive little or no prenatal and maternity care. In some areas there is no delivery service and in Cape May and West Cape May, where there is no nurse, it is exceedingly difficult to obtain physicians to deliver Negro infants. Boards of Health, Visiting Nurse Associations, prenatal and postnatal clinics in urban communities are generally open to Negroes. The importance of such clinics has not been grasped by many Negro communities and a general consciousness of maternal health is lacking. Monmouth County had 286 Negro babies enrolled in baby clinics during August, 1931, and nurses took advantage of the contacts to give general health education.

Tuberculosis

In no field of Negro health is there a more serious problem than that of pulmonary tuberculosis. Relatively, it is the most important of New Jersey's health problems, for it is the only infectious disease where the colored death rate is four times that of the white rate. (Table XXXVIII). In 1930, the white tuberculosis death rate was 45.2 per cent lower than it was in 1920, but the rate

for Negroes was only 7.9 per cent lower than in 1920. If 1920 is taken as the end of the high death rate period for whites, and the year 1922 as the end of the Negro period of greatest decline, the white rate is 41 per cent **lower** and the Negro rate 14 per cent **higher** in 1930 than their respective bases. Although the Negro population was only 5 per cent of the total, it contributed 20 per cent of the tuberculosis deaths, 35 per cent of tuberculosis deaths under five years of age, and 47 per cent of deaths from tuberculosis between five and fourteen. (Table XXXIX).

It is not surprising that Essex and Hudson counties, both with great density of population and heavy industry, should have the highest Negro tuberculosis death rates. Atlantic was third in rank between 1928 and 1930. Its concentrated Negro population has been attracted by the hotels and other features of a resort section; and normally underemployed in the winter months and facing continuous unemployment during the winters of 1930 and 1931, a high tuberculosis death rate is readily understandable. Lower rates in Middlesex and Camden, despite their industrial nature, may be due to the presence of rural sections which relieve intense crowding. This advantage is not present in the cities of these counties, as New Brunswick and Perth Amboy both have rates for Negroes of over 200, while the rate for the city of Camden is 173. (Table XL).

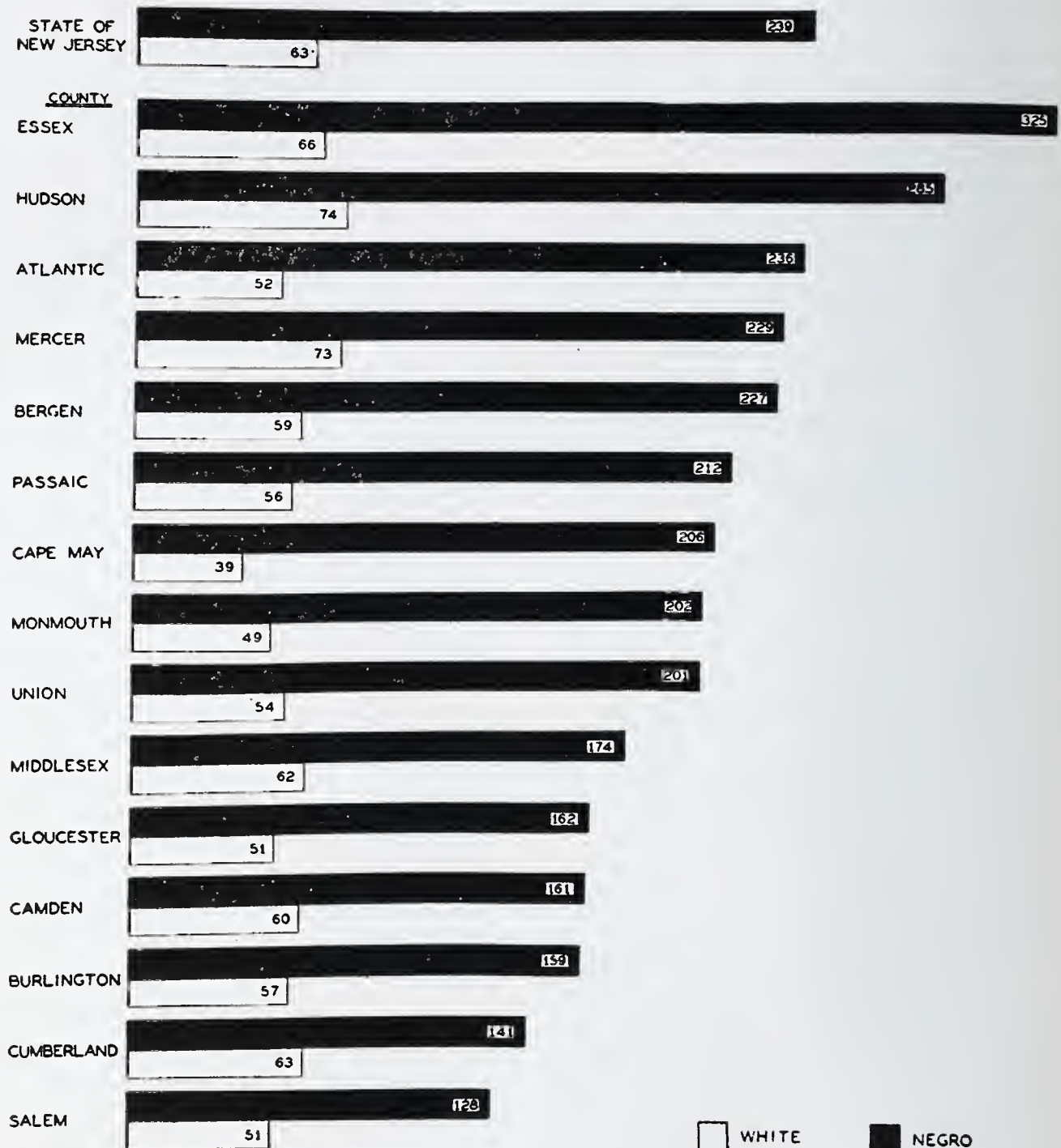
All counties have Negro tuberculosis death rates considerably higher than those for their white population. Even in Salem, where the Negro death rate is 126, the white rate is but 51. Cape May, with the exceptionally low white rate of 39, has a Negro rate of 206.

The Negro tuberculosis mortality rate in Essex County is nearly five times as

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WHITE AND NEGRO DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN SELECTED COUNTIES OF NEW JERSEY

1928—1930 AVERAGE
PER 100,000 WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION



SOURCE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS,
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.
NEW JERSEY TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

high as the white, and in Newark it is over five times as high. Suburban East Orange has a white tuberculosis mortality of only 32 per 100,000 and a Negro mortality rate of 158. Orange, with a white rate of 77, has a Negro rate of 212. The differences in rates between the cities of this county are most significant. Congestion and heavy industry produce high rates for both races; better living conditions and higher standards of living of a suburban community produce comparatively low rates for both.

Newark has one of the highest rates for tuberculosis among Negroes in the country. The average rate for the period 1928-1930 was 407, 25 per cent higher than the rate for Essex County and 70 per cent higher than the rate for the state. The rate in the last two years has increased sharply, being 491 in 1930. The highest rate recorded by the Census Bureau in 1926 was 331 for New Orleans. In that year, the Newark rate was 329.

Newark contains 19 per cent of the Negro population of the state, but from 1928 to 1930, 32 per cent of the Negro deaths from tuberculosis occurred there. The rate now is higher than it has been since 1917. The 1930 rate is 1.3 per cent higher than that for 1920, and 53.1 per cent higher than in 1924 when it reached its lowest point.

Furthermore, Negroes in Newark make up less than one-tenth of the total, yet they contributed 37 per cent of the deaths from tuberculosis in 1929 and 1930. Two-thirds of the deaths under 5 years of age were of Negro infants and 69.4 per cent of those between 5 and 14 were of Negroes. Deaths among Negroes accounted for nearly half of those between 15 and 25 years of age, and although they form only 5 per cent of New Jersey's population and contribute 20 per cent of the tuberculosis deaths, they formed only 9 per cent of the patients present in tu-

berculosis sanatoria on June 30, 1931, when there were 211 Negroes among the population of 2,345 in 11 county and 1 state sanatoria. (Table XLI).

During the three-year period 1929-1931, 916 Negro patients were admitted to state tuberculosis sanatoria. They formed approximately 12 per cent of the total admissions. (Table XLII).

The relatively small number of admissions, and the even smaller percentage of Negroes in the sanatoria population, are due to a multiplicity of factors. The most important of these factors are: (1) lack of confidence and faith in hospitals and sanatoria by the newly urbanized Negro; (2) late discovery of Negro cases; (3) inadequate facilities.

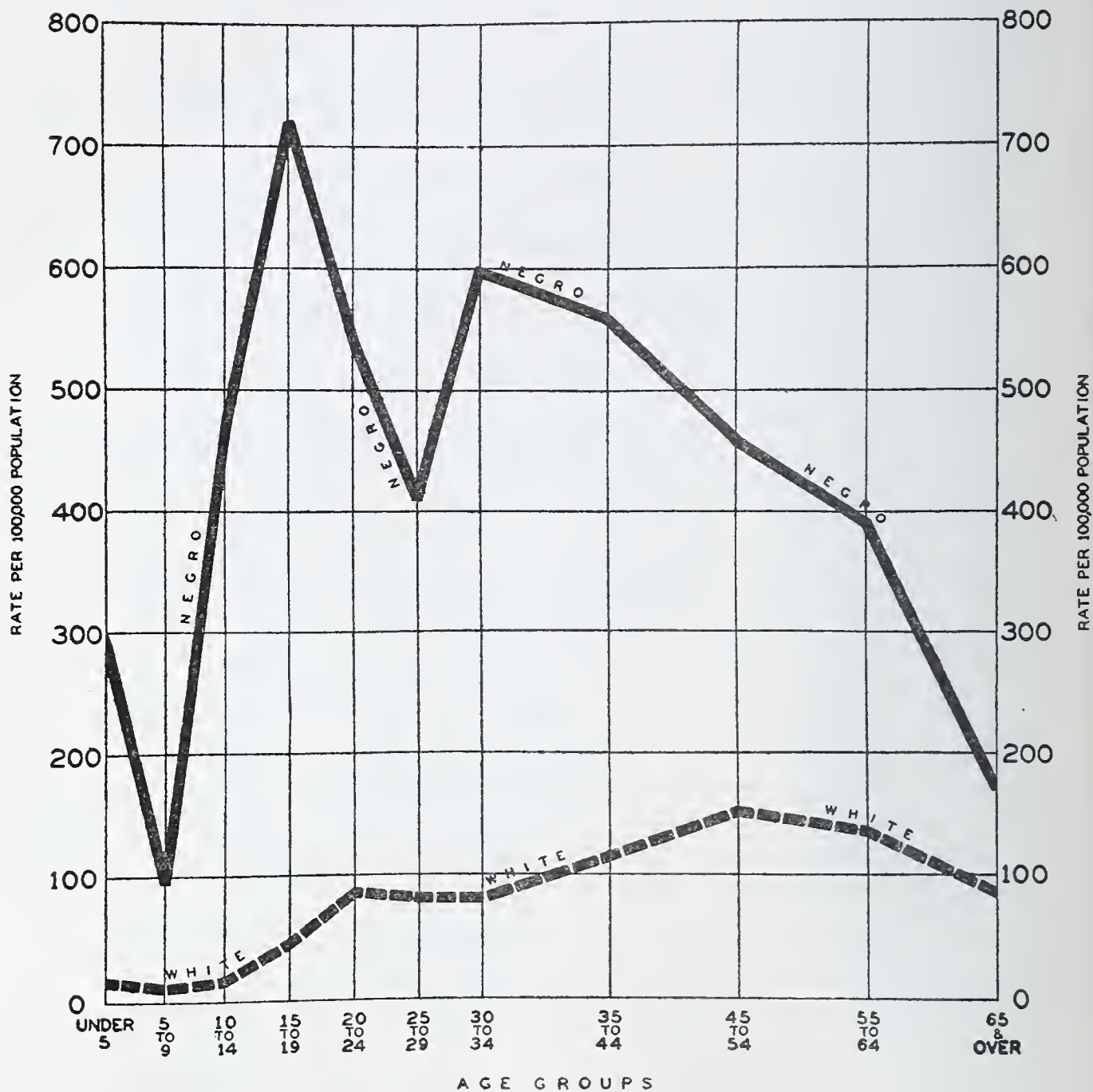
Sixty-three per cent of the pulmonary first admissions to institutions in 1931 were Negro as compared with 44 per cent of the whites. Meanwhile, 16 per cent of the white and only 8 per cent of the Negro cases were in the minimal stage. Little special health education propaganda among Negroes has been carried on by the state health agencies. Only the Essex County Tuberculosis League employs a Negro worker. Through this work, interest has been stimulated in neighboring counties. Hudson County clinics with the cooperation of the County Tuberculosis and Health League employing two colored nurses, conducted a series of meetings in Negro neighborhoods. Bergen County has also had a few such special meetings. Clinical care is becoming more available for Negroes, although the number so treated is not known.

Special Health Problems

Special health problems among the New Jersey Negro population include— (1) The increasing incidence of Negro admissions to hospitals for mentally ill: Data for two state hospitals and the

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NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES

WHITE AND NEGRO DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN NEWARK N. J. BY AGE GROUPS 1929-1930 AVERAGE PER 100,000 WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION



Essex County Hospital, which care for 75 per cent of the state's mentally ill, show that between 1920 and 1930 admissions of white patients increased 31 per cent and the Negro patients, from 76 to 186, or 142 per cent. (2) The increasing importance of homicide in Negro mortality rates: In 1921 this was 15.9; among whites 4.7. By 1930 the Negro rate had increased to 26.4 and the White rate decreased to 3.3. (3) The problem of venereal diseases: Although statistics are not available, the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control of the State Department of Health, through public education reached approximately one thousand Negroes during 1930. Clinics in the larger cities have attempted to control the situation, as in Princeton where an energetic campaign for the control and treatment of the disease was initiated. In New Brunswick, Atlantic City, Englewood and Camden workers state that if all the Negroes starting treatment, continued it, venereal clinics would be from 75 to 80 per cent Negro. (4) The lack of facilities for Negro convalescent patients: The high incidence of morbidity among Negroes with respiratory diseases indicates great need for convalescence facilities for that group. Existing institutions provided for fewer than 100 Negroes during 1930. There are no extensive boarding home facilities for Negroes. Assuming the illness rate of all the population to be 2 per cent, there would be 5,200 Negroes a day too ill to work. Only a fraction of this group goes to hospitals, yet, 10 per cent of all hospital illness needs convalescent care. Using the figures of the Hospital Information Bureau, not less than 78 Negroes in New Jersey need convalescent care each day.

All problems point to the tremendous responsibility of Negro physicians and registered nurses located largely in ur-

ban areas. Negro nurses on public health nursing staffs are used in Atlantic City, Newark, the Oranges, Montclair, Camden, Asbury Park, Jersey City, Plainfield and Hackensack, all handling Negro cases, except in Jersey City and Newark where one nurse handles both white and colored cases. (Table XLIII).

Education on the necessity of clinical service and instruction has not been given adequately to Negroes. In one city the Negro community knows little or nothing of the procedure to obtain care from visiting nurses. Members of the group are frequently heard to say "the ambulance is my doctor." Bed-side care is available in urban districts with the exception of Asbury Park, where it is given only by the Metropolitan nurse. Despite the statement there is no demand, many families unable to keep up their policies and to pay for a nurse, need such service.

Sixteen public health nursing agencies reported in 1930 that over 9 per cent of their cases were Negro. The Visiting Nurse Association of the Oranges, reported a 12 per cent load, and the Atlantic City Visiting Nurse Association, 15 per cent. Executives report that few are pay cases, Atlantic City stating that in three years only two Negro patients paid for their care.

Outside of care paid by insurance companies, few Negro patients pay. The Visiting Nurse Association of the Oranges, through a general education program, has been able to obtain partial payment for care by two Negro nurses on most of their cases.

Although the law requires a doctor to spend at least a year as a hospital interne before practicing there is no hospital in the state that admits a Negro interne or trains a Negro nurse. Several hospitals reported applications from Negro

girls which were refused "because of insufficient accommodations," or, "because white patients and students would object." Only five Negro physicians in the state are known to be members of hospital staffs in any capacity, these in Jersey City and Newark. Hospital courtesy privileges are granted to a few physicians in the northern communities, but Negro physicians cannot receive the skill, practice, and hospital training necessary to their profession. On clinical staffs, however, the Negro physician has a greater opportunity.

Hospital accommodations for New Jersey Negroes are generally limited to ward beds. Segregation is not uncommon, and two hospitals keep one four-bed ward for Negro patients. One institution confines this segregation to colored women only. Other hospitals keep Negroes together because "they prefer it."

Semi-private or private rooms in proprietary hospitals are difficult for Negroes to obtain. At Hospital "A" a Negro wishing a bed with other than ward accommodations, would be placed in a sheltered semi-private corridor. Hospital "B" accommodates Negroes in single rooms on ward floors but not on the same floor with private white patients "because of the visiting situation and objections." Hospital "C" accommodates Negroes as private ward patients but not in private rooms, although a prominent Negro physician had a private room last year. Hospital "D" has a separate visiting day for Negroes. Hospital "E" has two rooms in an annex to

provide semi-private care for Negroes. A Newark physician reports "that of twenty-five hospitals in Essex County only a few admit Negro patients to private or semi-private rooms, but practically all furnish ward service to Negro patients."

All hospitals report that the majority of their Negro cases are free, or in a few instances, insurance company cases. Out-patient department heads agree that the Negro is gradually learning of clinical facilities, but that it is most difficult to instill in him the necessary interest for regular attendance, especially in clinics for venereal diseases.

In several communities there were complaints that Negroes were forced to wait longer than seemed necessary before receiving attention. One hospital superintendent explained that employed persons were taken first no matter how long others had been waiting. Since few Negroes were employed, they usually received attention last and "anyway, they really have nothing else to do but wait."

To remedy these hospital conditions a group of physicians and citizens in Newark has organized under the name of the Negro Better Health Guild of New Jersey to (1) improve by all possible means, the health and living conditions of Negroes in the state and (2) establish a hospital in northern New Jersey to furnish medical care to Negroes, to train nurses and internes and to furnish practice and hospital experience for Negro physicians. There are two Negro sanatoria in Newark.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, NEW JERSEY STATE MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR NEGRO YOUTH, BORDENTOWN



THE NEW JERSEY AVENUE SCHOOL, ATLANTIC CITY



A RECREATIONAL PROGRAM WITH MODERN EQUIPMENT



OAKWOOD AVENUE BRANCH, Y. M. C. A., ORANGE

CHAPTER VII

Recreation and Leisure

MUCH CONCERN has been expressed over the housing, employment, and health problems of the Negro, but only slight attention has been given to his leisure-time interests. The inadequacy of his recreational facilities has much to do with his reputation for crime, and becomes more evident when one notes numbers of Negro men idling on the street, largely because they have nowhere else to go. Others frequent vicious places partly because no other provisions permit the relaxation afforded there.

Private Programs

A study of available facilities reveals that generally Negroes turn to the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association for recreation.

The Young Men's Christian Association has nine branches in the state for work among Negroes, located in Atlantic City, Camden, Montclair, Newark, Orange, Plainfield, Princeton, Summit and Trenton. In only three—Montclair, Orange and Atlantic City—are there adequate facilities for recreational programs. The Oakwood Avenue Branch in Orange, erected in 1932 at a cost of \$175,000 contains a gymnasium and swimming pool and provides dormitory facilities for forty persons. Other branches utilize, as far as possible, existing public facilities or carry on no recreational program. Recreational facilities of the central branches of the Y. M. C. A. are not available to Negroes. Facilities for recreation in the Montclair Negro branch are more adequate than in the branch of the Y. W. C. A., whose

members use the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium and swimming pool. Throughout the state the club work of the Y. M. C. A. with Negro boys, culminating in a series of social conferences, is a most important feature of its work.

The Young Women's Christian Association conducts branches in nine communities—Newark, Jersey City, Plainfield, Montclair, Princeton, Orange, Trenton, Atlantic City and Camden. The Oakwood Avenue Branch in Orange has a gymnasium, swimming pool, club rooms, dining rooms and an adequate staff, but in other communities, the buildings are second-rate and need more space, equipment and larger staffs. One branch, during the summer fills all its rooms with cots leaving only the office for playing dominoes and checkers—the only form of recreation permitted. In all communities however, more physical equipment is needed for conducting a broader program. In some communities, as in Elizabeth and Summit, work among Negro and white women is carried on under the same auspices without distinctions. The Girl Reserve program of the Y. W. C. A. reaches more Negro girls than any other character building program in the state.

These two organizations—the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.—provide the only major camping facilities available to Negroes. During the past summer, fifty-four boys and leaders were at Camp Lenape of the Oranges and eighty were at Camp Booker T. Washington, which is under the supervision of the Morristown Y. M. C. A. and attended by boys from Summit and Princeton. Through

the Burlington County and Camden County Y. M. C. A's. seventy-five colored boys attended week-end camps at Ockanicken in 1930. In addition, a few boys were sent to the Lions' and Boy Scouts' camps.

Camping facilities for girls are also inadequate. Camp Booker T. Washington, provides one week for colored girls at the end of the Camp George Washington season. The Y. W. C. A. branches in Orange and Montclair cooperate in sending girls to a New York State camp.

Public Programs

Public programs for Negroes are provided by local recreation commissions in all larger communities. Camden, Elizabeth, Paterson, Newark, Plainfield and Atlantic City employed part-time and full-time Negro recreational workers during the summer. Newark, has a twelve months recreational program under the supervision of the Board of Education, and community work is conducted by white and Negro workers through the public school centers. Cities with public bathing and swimming facilities either have separate periods for Negro participants or do not permit Negroes to use the facilities, as in Camden where there are three swimming pools. At the seashore, Negroes are limited to special areas in Asbury Park, Cape May and Atlantic City. In Asbury Park, activities of the Board walk available to Negroes are limited to the area of their bathing beach.

Most conspicuous in municipal expenditures for recreation among Negroes is the Colored All-Wars Memorial Building in Atlantic City, a magnificent club house with an auditorium, a large gymnasium, kitchens, outdoor tennis courts and club rooms for Negro citizens. Occupying an entire block, the building cost \$350,000 but it has neither a definite recreational

program nor a trained administrative personnel.

Community and Settlement Houses

Only Bloomfield, East Orange and Newark have Negro settlement houses. In New Brunswick, Madison, Englewood, Montclair and Silver Lake, Negroes and whites use the community center or settlement house facilities together, on separate days. In Newark, the Friendly Neighborhood House has a recreational program for almost two hundred persons daily, school children are served hot lunches and boy scout and scout programs are conducted. The agency attempts a general community social service program, but alone, it can only "touch" the problem. The most far-reaching program, apparently, is in Madison where the settlement house, with three hundred members, is in direct contact with more than three-fifths of the Negro population.

Probably outstanding in combining recreation, education, nursery care, relief and character-building is the Englewood Memorial House. Two Negro workers are engaged on this program and although both whites and Negroes use the building, some groups are separated by race.

One feature which should be noted in connection with leisure-time programs is the consistent opposition in most New Jersey communities to Negroes using swimming pools. Some communities have separate bathing periods for Negroes while others have closed the pools because of failure to reach a satisfactory adjustment. This is not only true of public swimming pools, but also of those in high schools and in character-building agencies as the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association.

In rural sections where the Negro population is less congested, and deficiencies in social programs less disastrous, there is a great lack of normal recreational opportunities, particularly, in South Jersey. The chief work has been conducted by the Burlington County Christian Associations, where there are three groups of Negro boys organized in Burlington, Mount Holly and Moorestown under the Y. M. C. A. and eleven girl reserves clubs (ten colored and one interracial) by the Y. W. C. A.

Character Building Agencies

The influence of the Boy Scout and Girl Scout organizations in New Jersey would be much more extensive, in the belief of many executives, if more Negro leadership were available. In these areas where the organizations are most extensive, as Essex, Burlington and Middlesex counties, there are fewer than two hundred Negro scouts. It is the general opinion that although there was considerable difficulty in organizing Negro troops, the boys responded splendidly to the program. In Montclair, the Negro troop is particularly active. Many Negro boys are members of the white troops in their communities, and attend summer camps.

The situation is a little different for Negro girls. There are Negro Girl Scout troops in Middlesex, Hudson and Essex Counties. Some executives state that the Negro girls are much slower in learning the tests and are harder to work with in groups, although this fact is not due so much to inability to comprehend as it is to lack of satisfactory leadership. In Bergen and Middlesex counties, Negro girls are members of the white troops. It should be noted in this connection that the national headquarters of the Girl Scouts looks with disfavor upon the establishment of a colored troop

in any community unless there is an active sponsoring committee.

The Library

Facilities of the public library are employed to a greater extent than ever for leisure-time interests. This is not so true among the Negro population as among the white, and these resources are used more by the Negro school children than by adults. Nineteen library systems, however, have made definite efforts to obtain adequate reading material on the subject of the Negro. The volumes contained in the libraries of Atlantic City, Newark, Jersey City, Montclair, West Orange and Trenton are particularly good. Other branches list a number of references on Negroes, but have a limited amount of fiction and lighter reading. (Table XLIV).

Informal Recreation

Formal recreation programs, however, reach only a small part of the population. An analysis of the leisure-time activities of 1,111 persons in Jersey City, Montclair and Englewood reveals a diversity of interests centering chiefly around the informal activities of the home. Persons under sixteen years of age engaged chiefly in informal play, much of which was unsupervised and without benefit of play apparatus. Persons sixteen years of age and over were more interested in leisure-time occupations that provided physical relaxation as "card games," "doing nothing," "movies," "reading," and "listening to the radio." Adults, however, regarded "attending lodge meetings," "going to church," and "working at home," as, if not the most adequate expression of their leisure interests, certainly the least expensive form.

There is in New Jersey a necessity for providing wholesome recreation in well-equipped buildings, and with better supervision for the Negro community.

There is a connection between improper use of leisure time and certain social maladjustments, and it is obvious that the way the Negro spends his leisure time is almost as important to the community as to the Negro group. Non-inclusion of Negroes in organized recreational programs imposes improper and undesirable leisure-time activities.

Commercial Recreation

One of the few country clubs operated for and by Negroes is in New Jersey. The Westfield Country Club provides recreational interest for some of the more economically substantial members of the Negro group. It has a nine-hole golf course, tennis courts and a dancing pavilion. In 1932 it entertained the National Negro Lawn Tennis Association Championship Matches. For a number of years the courts of the Manual Training School at Bordentown served as the center for this meet.

Commercial recreational facilities for Negroes are almost entirely limited to

pool rooms and theatres. In urban communities public dancing provides an outlet for the younger groups, but except in the coast resorts, this is not a continuous activity. The pool rooms, in the main, are regarded as "hangouts" in all Negro communities and more of a liability than an asset. Public athletic exhibitions, particularly baseball, basketball and boxing provide a rather extensive field for competitive sports between Negro and white athletes and are participated in by both amateurs and professionals. They represent one field of social contact in which racial relationships are most cordial. Increasingly, the theatre, particularly the moving picture houses, have segregated Negro patrons and in almost every community some protests against this discrimination have arisen. Discriminations are also noted in commercial recreation parks, either by limiting the attendance of Negroes to a certain day or by denying them certain privileges.

CHAPTER VIII

The Dependents

Family Welfare

RELATIVELY few communities have given adequate care to their increased dependent Negro population.

In many instances, Negro workers brought to New Jersey by industrial demands of the post-war decade have been caught in the web of economic distress in such numbers as to become a severe tax upon the existing relief agencies. This problem has been handled largely, opportunistically and little attention has been given to programs of permanent adjustment. In all communities where Negroes constitute the group of newcomers, their standards of living, education, social and individual ethics distinctly differ from those of the community. Because of unfavorable earlier experiences, many are prevented by fear, suspicion, or hostility from taking full advantage of available social agencies while others have no adequate knowledge of the community services available to them.¹

To get an executive's point of view of the situation, contacts were made with all public and private family relief agencies in sixty communities. Some statistical data were secured and attitudes and problems were freely discussed. In these interviews it was clearly noted that policies of the organizations might be influenced or determined by the executive in charge. Attitudes varied from intense dislike of Negroes and the sanctioning of clear-cut discrimination (demonstrated by one executive who stated "I'd like to ship them all back to where they came from. They don't

know their place in a free city, and the only way to get them back South is to refuse to help") to the resentment of another executive against white persons who did not give the Negro equality in all situations. Numerous heads of agencies frankly admitted changing their attitude since the Negro problem had become increasingly difficult to their agencies. Too frequently, trained workers adopted a paternalistic attitude towards their Negro clients—"for after all" one executive remarked, "they are just children."

In one community, the Overseer's failure to provide sufficient relief for Negro families provoked a small riot, making it occasionally necessary that a white worker of a private agency accompany a Negro client seeking public relief. An executive in another city state that "nothing could ever be done for Negroes, since they all lie about the time they have been here." In general, however, neither public nor private agencies find any definite racial base in the problems presented by Negro clients. Opinions from executives of fifteen public relief agencies and nine of the largest private relief agencies show unemployment, underemployment and non-adjusted family life, with all of their attending liabilities, to be the chief causes among Negroes, as well as whites. These twenty-four agencies during the winters of 1930 and 1931 carried an extraordinarily high percentage of Negroes on their relief program. The percentage of Ne-

¹See "An Approach to Case Work With Negro Families", Bertha C. Reynolds, and, "Some Factors in Understanding Negro Clients", Constance C. Fisher. Reprints from "The Family", November and December, 1931 and January 1932.

groes receiving relief varied from two to ten times the percentage of Negroes in the total population of such cities as Newark, Englewood, Montclair, Burlington, Asbury Park, East Orange, Orange, Plainfield, Salem, Bridgeton, and Red Bank.

In two communities, social agency executives were seemingly prevented by public opinion, reflected by the Board of Directors, from extending similar services to Negro and white families. Fear of making their city "an easy place for Negroes to come" was repeatedly noted in communities where a recent influx of Negroes presented problems of maladjustment. During the winters of 1930 and 1931 Montclair and Newark worked with advisory Negro groups to assist in these problems. In both cities this work was done through public departments. In Newark, fifteen Negro women did volunteer relief work and Negro ministers cooperated with the two Negro workers in explaining details of the work to their congregations. The Princeton Social Service Bureau executive would like to train a group for volunteer work if sufficient leadership were available.

The number of Negro cases handled by social agencies is far in excess of the Negro proportion to the total population. Estimates as to the per cent of Negro cases varied. Asbury Park reported 215 Negro cases out of a total of 262 handled during the winter months of 1930. The Englewood Overseer of the Poor had 105 Negro families in a case load of 117. Newark's public department estimated the families in the Third Ward district receiving relief from the city in October 1931 at 2,300. Of this number, approximately 1,300 families were Negro. Over half the cases in Montclair were Negro, the Family Welfare Society estimating 57 per cent of the total case load receiving 32 per cent of the relief in 1930 as

Negro, and the Public Department stating that 59 per cent of its cases in July 1931 were Negro.

In spite of the increasingly heavy Negro case load, only four Negro social workers¹ are employed by family relief agencies. No organized Negro family relief agency exists although Urban Leagues and community houses in Newark, Trenton, Bloomfield, Plainfield and East Orange, have programs of community work. Executives, generally, object to trained colored social workers on their staffs because they would be unable to carry both white and Negro cases. In one community, concerted action of the Negro group on the appointment of a social worker, embittered the executive toward Negroes, while another executive stated there would be objections from members of her staff. In two North Jersey agencies trained Negro workers have an equal status with white staff members.

Care of the Aged

Fourteen county welfare homes and nine municipal almshouses provide public institutional care for aged Negroes.

Three private Negro organizations in New Jersey also give such institutional care. The Colored Old Folks Home in Atlantic City has a capacity of thirty-eight and accepts anyone over sixty years of age. For life care, a fee of \$300 is charged residents of the city, while applicants from outside are charged \$500.

The Colored Home for Aged and Orphans in Montclair, with a capacity of twenty-one persons, requires a person to be sixty-five years or over and able to pay a fee of \$500.

¹Emergency programs have temporarily increased this number.

A smaller institution, the Home for the Aged and Infirm of the Delaware Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Lawnside, accommodates seven persons sixty-five years or over, for a fee of \$300.

Approximately 11 per cent of the Negroes seventy years and over in New Jersey will benefit from the old age relief law. Investigations reveal that low wages, long periods of dependency and family maladjustments will render many of the three thousand aged Negroes eligible for this relief.

Child Welfare

Children's agencies are faced with the problem of finding sufficient and adequate boarding homes for Negro children, since the two existing Negro child caring agencies can permanently assist less than thirty children. For this reason, any agency attempting care of a Negro child, must immediately find a foster-home which will accept it. Because of the immediacy and the urgency of the care, proper investigation is often not made or homes already in use are crowded with children. Formerly, Negro homes in South Jersey were used to a great extent by the State Board of Children's Guardians, but recently, fewer children have been placed in this area. In one community a street was so thickly populated with dependent children it was popularly called "State Street."

The State Board of Children's Guardians reports show that 1,168 or 9 per cent of the 13,248 dependent children receiving care in the state are Negroes. The Children's Aid Society of Newark reports 11 per cent of its 1930 cases as Negro and the Newark Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 20 per cent. Almost 40 per cent of the S. P. C. C.'s cases arose from complaints

of physical, medical or moral neglect. Both agencies report difficulty in finding proper homes. (Table XLV).

One child-placing agency not being able to find a satisfactory home for four Negro children placed them in a Negro shelter home which the State Department of Health closed. In desperation, this organization finally prevailed upon a boarding home and school for Negro children to take them. Throughout the state, constant replacements and transferrals are not uncommon in the histories of colored children under the care of agencies, thus making adjustments difficult and problematic.

Unmarried Mothers and their Children

Social workers express concern over the lack of facilities for the care for Negro unmarried mothers and their babies. The officers of the Church Mission of Help emphasize the enormity of this problem. They report having "very many more colored unmarried mothers than we can take care of." In Camden, there is no family relief organization for such cases and only a small number can be given care. The Trenton secretary reports "that there are very few facilities in Trenton for making general adjustments and if it is impossible to properly adjust the first offender, there is dangerous possibility of a second offense." The Newark diocese reports the largest group of Negro clients. There the case load is over 70 per cent Negro, almost 95 per cent of whom are unmarried mothers. One Negro worker assists in this office. Another secretary states that the number of Negroes under care has to be limited, or "else we'd handle nothing but colored cases." During the year 1930-1931 five officers of the Church Mission of Help located at Camden, Hackensack, Morristown, Newark, and Trenton handled 346 cases

of unmarried mothers and their children, of which 190 or 54.7 per cent were Negroes.

Primary, in dealing with such cases, is the problem of obtaining maternity care for the mother and licensed boarding homes for Negro children. Although social workers feel generally that the problem of adjustment for the Negro unmarried mother is less serious than for whites, since Negro families more readily accept the child, facilities for care of these unmarried mothers are limited to two places. The Salvation Army Door of Hope in Jersey City accepts Negro unmarried mothers, but limits the number under care at one time to four. The Union Rescue Mission at Scotch Plains, a Negro organization, attempts to do this work while caring for children placed there by the State Board of Children's Guardians.

Day Care

The peculiar problem of day's care for Negro children centers around the lack of adequate equipment and buildings. In the state there are only five Negro day nurseries, in East Orange, Newark, Orange, Paterson and Trenton. In Princeton, Englewood, Elizabeth, Asbury Park, Atlantic City, Montclair, Newark and Plainfield, nurseries accept both white and Negro children. In Camden and Long Branch, where a high percentage of working women brings problems of care for younger children, no accommodations are provided. In Princeton, where both husbands and wives work in private homes until after dinner, school children play in the streets after school.

Except in nurseries sponsored by Negroes, no Negro workers are employed other than as cooks and housekeepers. Only one Negro nursery—the Newark

Junior League Day Nursery—employs a trained supervisor. The Englewood and Princeton Nursery Schools provide a small number of Negro children with excellent supervision but in both, the number accepted is limited. One agency keeps the Negro enrollment from one-third to one-half the total.

Very few day nurseries and nursery schools are geographically accessible to Negroes. Hundreds of working mothers must make their own arrangements with relatives and neighbors, or let school children shift for themselves. A few unauthorized and unlicensed "baby farms" were located, caring for children by the day or week. While standards in these unlicensed institutions may be as good as the mother would provide, there are but few places for the more intelligent mother who desires safe and efficient care.

Another problem is that of children of migrant families who move from one community to another or come from another state. In Port Norris, an influx of from one to three thousand persons between December and May of each year required an additional school building for the children of these families, who remain from four to five months annually.

During the past year, two Negro agencies have closed, one by order of the State Board of Health and another because of financial reasons. However, the State Department of Institutions and Agencies constantly investigates applications for opening or re-opening homes seeking to care for Negro children.

Fees charged by these nurseries vary from five to thirty cents a day. Though few mothers can pay even these small fees because of limited incomes, a large amount of free care was given last winter.

Prohibitive costs of operating a day nursery led existing social agencies in one community to contact Negro families, and submit names and addresses of homes where the need for day time care was known to exist. This information will be a basis for establishing neighborhood homes, where working mothers in the immediate vicinity can leave their children with a mother who does not go to work. Such homes will be certified as to cleanliness by the health authorities and the work will be supervised by a trained nurse, employed by an organization whose program will permit such a plan. Aside from eliminating the overhead of a day nursery, the plan permits the earning of additional income by mothers who do not leave home.

The Committee on Dependency and Neglect of the New Jersey Conference on Child Health and Protection in 1931, adopted the following resolution on the subject of child care.

Resolved:

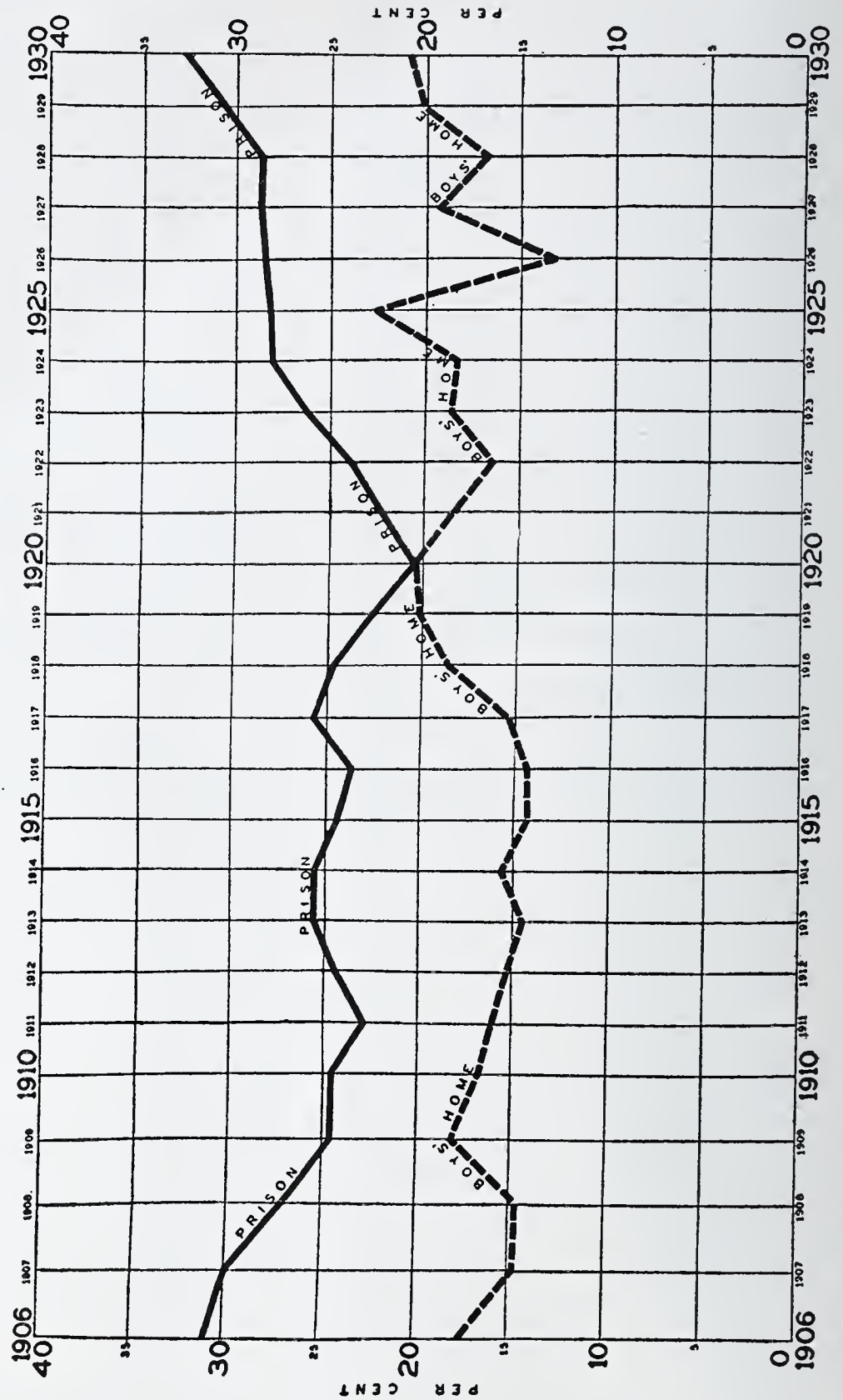
1. That state-wide effort foster the creating of a public opinion favoring and assisting

substantial improvement in the economic status of the Negro to the end that he may discharge his personal responsibility for the care and protection of his child.

2. That state-wide effort foster the creating of a public opinion favoring and assisting substantial physical improvement in the housing conditions of the Negro, so that the child may enjoy the benefits of a well appointed home.
3. That child placing agencies be encouraged to extend generally their service to Negro children, and that competent Negro workers be added to their staff.
4. That effort be made to increase the present allowance for child placement so that more satisfactory foster homes may be made available for Negro children.
5. That nursery schools be established in urban communities in which there are large concentrations of indigent Negro population.
6. That temporary shelters be established in urban communities in which there are large concentrations of Negro population.
7. That effort be made to render less effective the influence of commercialized recreation by the efficient promotion of wholesome recreation.

INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE
NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK
IN COOPERATION WITH
NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES

NEGROES IN POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON AND THE STATE HOME FOR BOYS 1906-1930



SOURCE: RESEARCH DIVISION,
N.J. DEPT. OF INSTITUTIONS & AGENCIES,
TRENTON.

CHAPTER IX

The Delinquents

FROM ANY angle general statistics on delinquency among Negroes in New Jersey are considered, they indicate a greater amount of apparent criminality on the part of the Negro than in the white population. Their ratio of arrests in local communities and of commitments in prisons, penal and correctional institutions is out of proportion to their ratio in the general population. The statement of Dr. Thorsten Sellin, Consultant on Criminal Statistics of the United States Census Bureau, is of great importance. Dr. Sellin says the only conclusion permitted by delinquency statistics on Negroes is "All proportions being guarded, the Negro seems to be more frequently in contact with the agencies of criminal justice than whites."¹

Statistics on Negro delinquency in New Jersey indicate only the apparent and not the real criminality of the Negro. The arrests covering the total and Negro populations in twenty-one New Jersey communities during the period January 1 — June 30, 1931 showed: (1) that in every community Negroes formed a larger per cent of the arrested population than of the total, and (2) that the arrest rate was higher for Negroes than for the other groups. The highest arrest rate per 1,000 population was in Morristown and the lowest in Hackensack. In Camden, Jersey City, New Brunswick, Orange, Passaic, Paterson, Red Bank and Trenton the Negro rate was from two to five times that of the white population. In Camden, East Orange, New Brunswick and Paterson the per cent of Negro in the total arrests was more than three times as great as the per cent of

Negroes in the total population. The nearest approach to "normal distribution" of arrests was in Englewood, where they formed 14.2 per cent of the population and 15.2 per cent of the total arrests. (Table XLVI)

Disorderly conduct, drunkenness and violation of traffic and motor vehicle laws alone, were responsible for more than half of all arrests. In 5,243 offenses Negroes were apprehended largely for petty offenses rather than for more serious crimes. A distribution of the arrests of every one hundred Negroes in these communities shows nineteen were apprehended for disorderly conduct, fourteen for assault, twelve for drunkenness, nine for larceny, eight for violating traffic and motor vehicle laws, six for burglary, three for violating liquor laws and twenty-nine for all other offenses. (Table XLVII.)

It is interesting to compare the relationship of offenses to racial groups. Among adult male offenders in penal and correctional institutions, Negroes had a higher percentage than the whites committed for assault, homicide, violation of the Drug Act and carrying dangerous weapons. They ranked lower than the native-white groups in larceny, robbery, and burglary, and lowest of all classes in rape and "other serious offenses." (Table XLVIII.)

While crimes against the person are among the most serious offenses committed by Negroes and despite the fact the rate for homicides among Negroes is eight times higher than that of whites, the majority of these crimes are commit-

¹Sellin, Thorsten. *The Negro Criminal*. The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Vol. CXXX. November, 1928. p. 53.

ted in urban centers. In 1930, Negro homicides were 63 or 31 per cent of the 204 homicides in the state. Sixty-five per cent of them were in Atlantic City, Camden, Newark and Jersey City — 45 per cent occurring in Newark alone.

Aside from the question of the causes of apparent criminality among Negroes compared with whites, its causal explanation lies in situations stated in this report which must be understood if any control is to be effected. Offenses to a great extent are determined by local conditions. In all communities, therefore, vagrancy and disorderly conduct are important factors in the police arrests. Some of the explanation, undoubtedly, lies in the social traits of the New Jersey Negroes themselves. To a considerable extent, many are still ill-adjusted to the highly individualized nature of urban communities. However, the assumption that the Negro is criminal by nature and inclined to violence is probably without basis in fact. It is true there are a number of Negro criminals. It is also true that a number of anti-social situations are tolerated by police authorities in Negro areas. There exists therefore a double standard of justice toward which whites and Negroes alike show resentment.

Institutional Population

If maladjustment of a population is to be shown by its relative presence in the population of the state prisons and correctional institutions, there is no doubt that for the last quarter century the male Negro population of New Jersey has suffered from social maladjustments. (Table XLIX.) Between 1906 and 1930, Negroes have never formed less than 20 per cent of the population of the State Prison nor less than 13 per cent of the population of the State Home for Boys: this, although the male population has

never formed more than 6 per cent of the total population of the state. (Table L.)

In the State Prison for Women at Clinton, the Negro population has remained consistently high for six years, increasing from 23.3 per cent of the total in 1925 to 39.3 per cent in 1930. The percentage of Negro commitments to this institution increased from 21.4 in 1925 to 35.5 in 1931.

Juvenile Delinquency

In 1930, 24.2 per cent of the admissions to state institutions for the care of juvenile delinquents were of Negro youth. Since 1925 the ratio of commitments among both boys and girls increased steadily. The number of Negro girls committed to the State Home for Girls increased approximately 52 per cent during the five-year period, while commitments of Negro boys to the Home for Boys increased approximately 120 per cent.

In 1930 Negro boys and girls had the second highest percentage of all groups in the institutions for delinquents, being exceeded in this proportion only by the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage. (Tables LI and LII).

The high commitment rate of Negroes to institutions for juvenile delinquents may be explained in part by the fact that judges are often forced to send neglected and dependent children to the state home instead of to the State Board of Children's Guardians. A report of the Department of Research of the Department of Institutions and Agencies states "The number of Negroes committed would be lessened if Negro dependents were omitted." Concerning commitments to the State Home for Girls, the report says this is "possible because many Negro girls are sent to the State Home because of pregnancy combined with dependen-

ty." Institutional authorities are also impressed with the fact that "there is apparently a tendency for the Negro and those of foreign descent to come into conflict with authority more often than either the foreign-born or native whites."

The twenty-sixth annual report of the New Jersey Reformatory shows the following relationship between nationality and color and the number of previous arrests: approximately 35 per cent of the whites had no previous records for commitments as compared with 14 per cent of the colored, 26 of the foreign-born and 19 per cent of the whites of foreign descent—the Negro showing the highest rate of recidivism.

On the other hand 51 per cent of the Negroes, 58 per cent of the whites of foreign descent, 37 per cent of the foreign-born whites and 41 per cent of the native whites had been arrested two or more times prior to their present commitment. This same group compared on the basis of literacy showed 17.4 per cent of the Negroes to be illiterate as compared with 15.7 of the foreign-born, 5.4 per cent of the native whites and 4.8 per cent of the whites of foreign descent.

A major problem in this field grows out of the fact there is no protective agency doing special work with the Negro child in the courts. Though the problem is great, the only efforts toward

improving conditions are the general ones exercised by protective agencies and the public authorities. In many cases judges, aware of this situation, "lean over backward to be fair to the Negro child."

Probation and Parole

Problems of social adjustment in the field of delinquency extend into the fields of probation and parole. Parole and probation officers find it increasingly difficult to adjust Negro parolees and probationers because of the limited resources of their communities and because of the unemployment problem. In some instances, white probation and parole officers are unaware of institutions among Negroes that might cooperate in rehabilitating parolees. Some express an actual fear of working in the Negro community, the net result being an unsatisfactory handling of the individual problem. Essex County, with a most efficient probation set-up finds an exceedingly difficult problem is created because of frequent changes of residence of Negro families. Another difficulty is the inability of investigators to obtain information upon which to base intelligent action and planning. The parole program of the state is now being coordinated and developed and problems of the Negro group are being given definite attention through a new parole division.

CHAPTER X.

Aspects of the Negro Community

Religious

THE MOST important and the financially strongest institution among Negroes in New Jersey is the church. The Federal Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, revealed that 412 (11.2 per cent) of the 3,670 churches in New Jersey were Negro. These 412 churches, 370 of which had church edifices, had a membership of 71,221 persons. They represented 19 different denominations, chief among which were the Baptist bodies, with 159 churches and 41,129 members. (Table LIII).

Recently the Negro church in New Jersey has become a social center, ministers have become more interested in social and political affairs, and the members have endeavored to have less of the "other worldliness" and more of a practical religion. There has also arisen a number of esoteric cults and highly emotional religious groups during the last decade. The rapid influx of a new Negro population was also responsible for an increase in the number of meeting places. In urban centers, particularly, it has been responsible for the "store-front" church, so called because the group's meetings are held in buildings normally used for stores.

The relative importance of the church in Negro life in New Jersey is noted in the following distribution: There is one church for every 1,374 persons in the total population, but one for every 567 persons of the Negro population. The average membership of all churches in New Jersey is 541, while the average membership of all Negro churches is 173.

A concise picture of the relation of the Negro church to the population is shown in an analysis made of sixty-one churches

of ten denominations, having an aggregate membership of 25,336 persons. During the twelve year period 1920-1931 the average membership increased from 284 to 432 or 52 per cent.

Returns from fifty-three of the churches in 1930 showed that they controlled real property, chiefly church buildings and parsonages, having an estimated value of \$3,766,000, an average per church of \$71,056. But on these properties there were indebtedness amounting to \$1,865,273, an average per church of \$35,194. The total receipts of these institutions during 1930 was \$276,817 or an average per church of \$5,223. More so than any other institution, the Negro church in New Jersey with its rapid growth in congregations, its rise in membership and its increase in church properties; its heavy indebtedness and its per capita membership income from 1930 (\$10.92) represents the economic and social struggle of the Negro masses. Yet, of the sixty-one churches reporting in 1931, only four have a general social program with paid workers, while only sixteen carry on any kind of extension programs with volunteer workers.

Social, Cultural and Fraternal

Less compact in their organization than the church, but exercising a much wider general influence, are the Negro clubs and lodges. Within recent years the mania for joining lodges and clubs has been less pronounced, but the importance of these organizations within the life of the group has waned but little. They provide, in many instances, the only opportunity for group expression outside of the church. These social groups vary from branches of national

organizations, to the independent local and civic groups found in every community.

Among the national organizations is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with nineteen branches in New Jersey. This organization through its locals in such centers as Asbury Park, Atlantic City, Camden, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Long Branch, Morristown, Newark, Paterson, Plainfield, Orange, Roselle, South Bergen County, Summit, South Orange, Trenton and Westfield, is particularly active in matters of political action and racial segregation. Local branches have successfully protested racial segregation as in Plainfield where a sign was displayed in a cemetery designating a special section for Negroes, and in Paterson where an amusement park endeavored to restrict Negro attendance to one day a week.

Outstanding among the state-wide organizations is the New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, which in 1930 had seventy-two affiliated bodies. While interests of the local groups are varied including social, political, reading, civic, religious, domestic art, and welfare units, all are combined on a state-wide program for the welfare of Negro girls. Many local branches also provide educational scholarships for their high school graduates.

The Federation of Colored Organizations of New Jersey was organized in 1915 to encourage racial unity and to stimulate civic pride and consciousness. It is particularly interested in the political rights of the Negro and the progress of Negro business enterprises.

Of relatively recent interest are the various interracial committees of the state. Aside from the committee sponsoring this survey, there are (1) the New Jersey Interracial Committee of Church

Women, under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches, and (2) local interracial groups, frequently sponsored by a few liberals, or by the activity of a character-building agency as the Y. M. C. A. or the Y. W. C. A. The Negro work of the Y. M. C. A. is under the auspices of the Interracial Committee of the State Committee. All these groups have created and stimulated discussion and action on various phases of Negro-white relations throughout the state. The interracial conferences of the New Jersey Church Women, and the state-wide conference of the Y. M. C. A. are outstanding examples of this effort.

Foremost in members among the fraternal organizations in New Jersey are the Independent Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons with their auxiliaries for women and children. Other fraternal orders include, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Saint Luke's, Court of Calanthe, Order of Menelik, Order of Moses, the Good Samaritans, American Woodmen, Sons and Daughters of Africa and the Household of Ruth. A conservative estimate of the membership of these orders is forty-five thousand.

Special groups include the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars for ex-service men, the former being particularly active in South Jersey where there are separate posts. Professional persons are also organized racially, aside from holding membership in state-wide organizations. Examples of this type of organization are the North Jersey Medical Association and the New Jersey Organization of Teachers of Colored Children.

Since the World War there has been a tremendous growth in Negro Greek letter societies, composed of college students and alumni. While the interest of

these groups is basically social, they have often formed the nucleus for constructive civic action.

Political

There are approximately 135,000 Negroes of voting age in New Jersey who in the past have aligned themselves largely with the Republican party. A group of Negro women are organized into the Negro Women's Republican Clubs of New Jersey. Negro Assemblymen have been elected to the State Legislature from Essex County on the Republican ticket. During the gubernatorial campaign of 1931, Democratic groups were organized among Negroes in Atlantic, Essex and Hudson counties. The Independent Political Progressive Organization of New Jersey claimed 20,000 members. Negroes have a statewide Republican organization, and are members of several county committees. Neither Socialism nor Communism has developed any appreciable voting strength among Negroes in New Jersey.

The political and racial consciousness of New Jersey's Negroes was evidenced in 1931 when under the guidance of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a Republican candidate, David Baird, Jr. was opposed because of his vote while a member of the U. S. Senate to sanction the nomination of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina to the U. S. Supreme Court. Meanwhile, Democratic representatives accused Republicans of "quieting the colored people" through the creation of a Migrant Welfare Commission with a grant of \$15,000 to study employment conditions among Negroes.

From many sections of the state, however, there are frequent evidences of the exploitation of the Negro vote by

both white and Negro politicians. In the opinion of many public officials and lay leaders, political matters are "a field that should become reason for grave concern among the Negroes themselves. They much too easily become the easy prey of the influence of the self-seeker in political affairs." "They lack effective political organizations and the discipline of definite political and racial objectives." Others maintain, as in Monmouth County, that "at different times Negroes have proven to be the balance of power under intelligent and wise leadership, and have taken an active and intelligent part in political affairs."

Evidence of the political power of the Negro group is shown in Atlantic County where it had 546 members on the state, county and city payrolls, with annual salaries in October 1931 of approximately \$875,000 and in Camden where there were 683 Negro public employees earning a total of \$775,000. In Newark, Negroes have little political advantage. According to one observer, "Aside from two men in the Department of Public Welfare; two in the Water Department; three on the police force; seven nurses and three physicians in the Department of Health; one clerk, one nurse, two janitors and six teachers in the Department of Education, there are no Negroes employed in any positions of importance in the city."

The reason for this failure to make gains politically is attributed to "(1) the lack of a Negro leader, (2) the domination of Negro politicians who practice their professions in Newark, but who reside elsewhere in Essex County." As an example of this situation it may be noted that Negroes in the Third Ward of Newark, where they form more than eighty per cent of the population, register no influence beyond having a few district leaders.

Civil Rights and Public Opinion

A. Civil Rights.

New Jersey statutes contain three provisions for the protection of the Negro's citizenship rights — a civil rights act, an insurance act, and a school law.

The civil rights law provides for full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges to all persons in any place of public accommodation, subject only to "the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons." It also specifies punishment for violations by a maximum fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment of not more than ninety days. Under the act, disqualifications of persons from serving as jurors on account of race and color is a misdemeanor. The present civil rights bill became a law in 1921 supplanting the so-called "Overseer of the Poor" Bill. Under the present law both a criminal and a civil action may be instituted, and recovery is possible in either or both features. In many respects the New Jersey Civil Rights Bill is superior to any in the United States, including the New York bill. Color discrimination in life insurance is also forbidden by statute (P. L. 1894, p. 206, para. I). This law states in part:

"No life insurance company doing business in this state shall make any distinction or discrimination between white persons and colored persons, wholly or partially of African descent, as to the premiums or rates charged for policies upon the lives of such persons, or in any other manner whatever; nor shall any such company demand or require a greater premium from such colored person than is at that time required by such company from white persons; nor make or require any rebate, diminution or discount upon the amount to be paid on such policy in case of death of such colored person insured; nor insert in the policy any condition other than such as are imposed on white persons in similar cases; and any

such stipulation or condition so made or inserted shall be void; but this section shall be applicable only to contracts of insurance issued on the lives of persons resident in this state at the time of the application for such insurance shall be made, and nothing in this act shall be so construed as to require any agent or company to take or receive the application for insurance of any person or to issue a policy of insurance to any person."

In the case of *pierce Vs Union District*, etc. 17 Vr. 76 it was declared unlawful for school trustees to exclude children from any school on the ground they are Negroes. Article IX, 248 (125) of the New Jersey School Laws 1931, reads:

"No child between the ages of four and twenty years shall be excluded from any public school on account of his or her religion, nationality or color. A member of any board of education who shall vote to exclude from any public school any such child, on account of his or her religion, nationality or color, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail, workhouse or penitentiary of the county in which the offense shall have been committed, for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court."

Although civil rights are guaranteed by law to Negroes in New Jersey, their personal privileges are increasingly more limited. Segregation instead of lessening has increased. Thus, because of a tremendous increase in population, the Negro group has noted tendencies toward an increasing social separation in housing, theatres, restaurants, hotels, swimming pools, beaches and other public accommodations.

It is interesting to observe two factors at work in the matter of civil rights. (1) Only one reported decision is to be

found under the civil rights law. This may be attributed partly to the fact the law deprives the aggrieved party compensation or remuneration for the affront and insult and time lost from business because of the litigation. (2) The growth of the Negro population was accompanied by a corresponding increase in Negro institutions. In many instances, the separate schools now operating for Negro children, were established at the instance of certain groups among Negroes themselves. The apparent inconsistencies of accepting segregated facilities on the one hand, and deploring them on the other, has not contributed to an understanding of the whole problem by either the whites or the Negroes.

B. The New Jersey Press.

With a very few exceptions, the press of New Jersey has been extremely sympathetic in its general treatment of Negro news. A statistical analysis of articles on the Negro was made from seven daily papers during the period July 15 — August 15, 1931. These papers were the Asbury Park Evening Press, Atlantic City Press, Camden Morning Post, Jersey Journal, Newark Evening News, Newark Star Eagle and the Trenton Evening Times. This analysis revealed that crimes committed by Negroes command the greatest percentage of all space devoted to Negro items. (35 per cent of the articles and 31.2 per cent of the space). The ratio of general, personal and miscellaneous news on Negroes to the total amount is unusually large, (18.9 per cent of the articles and 23.6 per cent of the space) and reflects the relationship existing in the several communities. The humorous reporting on Negro news in which "darky" stories were featured was noted in only one paper of the group studied. This type of news together with humorous anecdotes are disliked by the Negro community. Other forms of news

in which Negroes received high percentage of space were sports and politics. (Table LIV).

C. Race Relations.

The whole social picture of the New Jersey Negro is colored by the assumed unalterability of prejudiced racial attitudes. From two hundred interviews we find the social adjustment of the Negro is affected by three general types of prejudices.

- a. Inter-racial prejudices — those existing between two racial groups, as Negroes against whites;
- b. Intra-racial prejudices — those within a racial group, as prejudices of color within the Negro race;
- c. Trans-racial prejudices — those prejudices which cross race lines and do not have a special racial significance.

We also find the manifestation of this prejudice, particularly the interracial type, depends upon the relative size of the two racial groups — the smaller the Negro group in relation to the white, the weaker is the intensity of interracial prejudice.

The intensity of this inter-racial prejudice and antagonism is dependent upon the amount of economic competition between the two groups. As the Negro economic status improves, and if it improves in those channels wherein groups of white workers will be adversely affected, prejudices are intensified. In each situation there arises an emotional problem which results in the tendency to (1) exaggerate racial differences (2) rationalize attitudes (3) ascribe all unsocial and anti-social traits to the minority groups.

These prejudices are noted in every community. They are not always shown in direct action, sometimes, disharmony is evident in the lack of action. The following situations are cited as manifestations of the maladjustment:

"Dentists do no colored work in this city."

"The only hospital within fifty miles will not accept colored confinement cases."

"This community wants no undesirables — neither poor whites nor Negroes."

"Theatres charge the same for gallery seats as for those in the orchestra, but insist that Negroes sit in the gallery."

"The politicians are busy giving us bribes at election time. This is their substitute for civil rights."

"The Community House does not allow Negroes full use of the building."

"Negroes can easily be kept out of — simply by condemning these bad houses."

"There are three swimming pools in the city — none of them open to colored." ¹

"It is the general attitude in — that the white people have given the Negroes too good treatment."

"This institution does not offer membership to colored boys. The men feel that if it were done, colored would soon overrun the place."

"Any attempt to get a colored policeman or fireman would be immediately stopped — the white people of the community would not stand for it."

A superintendent of schools says — "No colored person can be the mental equal of a white person — for he simply hasn't the convolutions in his brain. How far has the Negro of Liberia progressed?"

The intra-racial prejudices (those within a group) are much more marked within the Negro (minority) group. A much more rapid social adjustment might be possible were it not for four general types of prejudice manifested. These are:

1. Prejudice toward color.
2. Prejudice toward training.
3. Prejudice toward nativity.
4. Prejudice toward institutions.

Briefly, whether it be that a movement for the social weal within the Negro group is sponsored by "someone who wants to be white" (prejudice toward color); or by "an ignorant Negro politician" (prejudice toward training); or by "the Southerners and West Indians who want to run the town" (prejudice toward

nativity); or "by those noisy churches" (prejudice toward institutions) the general result — discord — is the same. Only when it is possible to eliminate or subordinate these attitudes does effective harmony result.

Trans-racial prejudices, the third type mentioned, tend to cross racial lines and to abet as well as deter interracial and intra-racial prejudices. Thus, political interests may be the same for both racial groups, but each group's reason for such an affiliation is different. Likewise, Negro and white property owners may protest increased taxation for relief to a group of maladjusted non-residents be they white or Negro. The social pressure of the Negro community upon Negro property owners, however, will be relatively stronger than the pressure exercised by the white community upon white property owners.

These attitudes play an important part in the social adjustment of the Negro in New Jersey. In all communities they are influenced by the total experience received from the home, school, church, the press and other sources, by whites and Negroes. They indicate the rather complicated task facing those who would change the pattern. In the last analysis, creating a situation where there is an identity of interests rather than a series of conflicts is the desired result in all programs for advancement. To achieve this end the united action of all social forces becomes imperative.

¹The following news article from the New York, N. Y. American, October 5, 1932 illustrates another phase of this maladjustment: "Segregation of Negro and white children in separate classes using the swimming pool of the Trenton High School was protested before the State Supreme Court today, but that tribunal reserved decision. The right of school authorities to make such a distinction has excited wide interest because it is the prevailing practice in a number of other schools."

CHAPTER XI

Conclusions and Recommendations

THE RAPID growth of New Jersey's Negro population has led to the feeling that there is the need for an immediate solution to the problem dealt with in this investigation. In some quarters it was hoped that the Committee might suggest some ready remedies, some quick means for assuring harmony and effective social inter-action between the races. Careful consideration of the facts gathered so far show that no such fanciful suggestions are possible. Harmony and cooperative action will follow only when there is greater understanding and less competition between the races.

There are no patent formulae, however, for meeting all of the problems covered in this survey. The marked differences in modes of action and ways of thinking typifying the several sections of the state warrant approaches that are modified to meet what the communities believe to be most practicable. For, while there are definite racial characteristics typifying the Negro as a Negro, as far as constructive community programs are concerned the Negro is essentially a part of his immediate environment and is influenced in his thinking and behavior by the attitude and policies of that environment.

Having in mind the basic facts in this problem of Negro social and economic adjustment in New Jersey, obtained from what we believe to be a careful study of the various related factors, the following recommendations and suggestions are presented for the consideration and action of the state, county and local authorities, public and private agencies of welfare and the members of both racial groups:

I. EARNING A LIVING

To Employers and Labor Organizations

1. We recommend that employers in all industrial and business concerns enlarge the now limited field of employment for Negroes, permitting them an equal chance with whites to enter all positions for which they might qualify by efficiency and merit.
2. We urge that, as a measure of justice, Negroes be advanced and promoted on the jobs according to their individual capacities and merits.
3. To labor unions we urge the admission of Negroes to full membership whenever they apply for it, and possess the trade qualifications required.

To Emergency Relief Organizations

4. Where emergency work programs are being administered, it is urged that Negroes be given employment in proportion to their needs rather than in proportion to their ratio in the population.

To White Workers

5. We recommend an increasing tolerance toward Negro workers that they may not only secure better employment but also the benefit of labor organizations and training facilities.

To Negro Workers

6. The intense competition between all workers for available jobs demands that they develop a greater competence. We recommend:
 - a. That they utilize all available training facilities afforded by the public schools and special classes.
 - b. That their efficiency in the field offering greatest employment, domestic and personal service, be increased to meet the increasing competition from new workers.

To Local Communities

7. The inclusion of a program of employment-finding and adjustment into the programs of agencies working among Negro groups, as the Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A. and settlement houses, is necessary to the better adjustment of Negro employees. The correct occupational guidance of Negro youth not attending public schools is also a problem of growing importance. Where such agencies do exist we suggest the establishment of Employment Relations Committees composed of white and Negro persons. For all groups a program of the following type might be followed:

- a. Secure complete information about the types of jobs on which Negroes are employed in your community.
- b. Secure data on jobs for which Negro workers in your community are trained.
- c. Through interviews with employers and employees, and through meetings with social, cultural, religious, professional and service groups as Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions, interpret the problems of your community and secure their cooperation in meeting them.
- d. Through meetings with Negro groups encourage greater training and preparation for better economic adjustment.
- e. Seek to establish training facilities for household employees.
- f. Solicit the experience and cooperation of the public schools in planning and perfecting occupational guidance, training and placement programs for Negro youth.
- g. Render a consultation service for Negro workers wherein they might bring their problems of occupational adjustment, economic exploitation, etc. This service might provide a medium whereby Negro farmers now living in cities and who are interested in returning to the soil, will be able to achieve their desires.

II. MAKING A HOME

8. Immediate steps should be taken to improve the sanitary conditions of certain

sections of the Negro community in each of the localities covered in this investigation. No small amount of the unsatisfactory living conditions of Negro communities is due to the lax enforcement and even the non-enforcement of existing laws. Local communities should frankly recognize the alternatives of either correcting these situations, or the necessity of carrying these areas, through levying additional tax burdens upon the inhabitants of other sections of the city.

9. It is recommended that where there are blighted Negro areas the municipality should initiate an immediate remedial program.
10. The presence of a large number of rural slums throughout the state is a distinct challenge to intelligent local government. The presence of these areas — as Claysville, Salem County — should be the basis for intelligent legislative action in the field of housing reform.
11. The greatest relief for Negro housing difficulties in New Jersey would be the availability of more satisfactory homes for Negro renters. Despite the great increase in the Negro population of the state since 1925 new houses have been built for initial occupancy by Negro renters in only four of the communities visited. This lack of desirable houses has made it necessary in many instances for Negroes — (1) to live in poorer unsanitary houses; (2) to move into what is ordinarily regarded as a white residential section.
12. There is need for some form of philanthropic housing in the larger areas of the state, sponsored by socially-minded people who would be willing to rebuild old houses or build new ones for the benefit of low-income groups and at a normal profit. The effort of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, in erecting model apartments in Newark's Hill District is directed toward this end.
13. Buildings in Negro areas that are structurally sound may be reconditioned and brought reasonably close to accepted present day standards. Remodelling programs must be undertaken with care, however, to prevent prolonging the life of undesirable areas through this reconditioning.

14. The unsatisfactory enforcement of laws in Negro areas of many communities makes it difficult for Negro owners to secure loans on their properties, and Negro renters to secure fire and theft insurance. It is urged that the public officers act to remedy these conditions, particularly as they pertain to fire hazards, garbage and rubbish disposal, sewerage, privy toilets, adequate lighting and police protection.
15. Negroes themselves may contribute to the relief of the housing situation by:
 - a. Instituting clean-up campaigns in their communities, during which time through the repairing, remodeling and painting of homes, the cultivation of lawns and yards, their homes and neighborhoods may be made more attractive.
 - b. Organizing and developing financial associations for the erection and maintenance of new houses.

In all of these efforts the full resources of the Negro community including the churches and fraternal orders should be called upon.

III. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

16. We urge for Negro children attending schools in those communities where separate elementary schools are established, facilities and advantages equal to those afforded white children. This recommendation applies to housing, equipment, program and personnel.
17. We recommend that local boards of education in employing Negro teachers demand of them the same standards and employ them on the same basis as white teachers.
18. Wherever practical and feasible, we urge the employment of Negro teachers in public school systems where separate schools are not maintained.
19. It is the opinion of the committee that the Negro teacher has a responsibility extending beyond the school-room into the community. In many communities the school provides for the Negro population its most complete social resource. That the Negro teacher should see that this resource is fully utilized appears to this committee to be a most important task.

20. The Committee urges —

- a. That the extension program of the Manual Training School for Colored Youth at Bordentown be enlarged to include more work in community organization.
 - b. That this institution, with the cooperation of educational and industrial experts devise a practicable program of vocational guidance, training and placement for the Negro youth of New Jersey. This plan would include programs that might be carried out by public and private schools as well as by the local communities.
21. Of the New Jersey Organization of Teachers of Colored Children, in cooperation with this Committee and the Manual Training School of Bordentown, we request that there be devised ways and means whereby the Negro schools of South Jersey, particularly those schools located in sections where they represent the only social resources of the Negro community, may more adequately assist in the social guidance of their communities.

IV. KEEPING HEALTHY

22. In each community where there is a large Negro population, Negro physicians should be given the opportunity to secure experience and skill through service in the public or proprietary hospitals.
23. Public hospitals with established nurse's training schools should grant to at least one Negro girl annually the privilege of training in that institution.
24. We strongly urge the employment of Negro public health nurses, especially in those communities where there is a large Negro population, who would promote and aid in programs of health education. The precedent established by the Essex County Tuberculosis League Newark Department of Health is worthy of emulation. Such programs are particularly necessary in the Negro communities of Southern New Jersey.
25. Additional facilities are needed for the treatment of Negro patients desiring private hospital care. In none of the communities visited was adequate care available for this type of Negro patient.

26. There is a very great need for the greater institutionalization of the Negro tuberculous in New Jersey. It is recommended that efforts in this field be directed toward (1) increasing the hospital facilities for all tuberculous sick, and (2) securing earlier reporting and hospitalization of Negro cases.
27. In combating disease among the Negro group, health agencies and health workers are urged to use to the fullest the organized resources of the Negro community, as the churches, women's organizations and fraternal groups.
28. The Committee wishes to urge that local health officers in their community health programs take a greater interest in the health problems of the Negro population.

V. RECREATION AND LEISURE

29. Greater opportunities must be given Negro youth to share in the full recreational scheme of local communities. Local character-building agencies providing such interests for white youth should likewise make them available for Negro youth, and if this must be done in a separate plant, with equipment comparable to that provided for whites.
30. Wherever possible community houses and social centers should be developed in districts where that type of program will benefit the Negro group.
31. Character-building programs among Negroes should be promoted by such organizations as the Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., Girl Scouts, and until such a time as adequate Negro leadership can be trained, this work should be conducted by white leaders. However, the development of Negro leadership is the responsibility of these agencies.
32. There is a need for summer camp facilities for Negro youth in the central and southern part of the state.
33. In public recreational programs trained Negro recreational workers should be employed.

VI. THE DEPENDENTS

34. The Committee recommends that more employment be given trained Negro social workers in all fields of social work, particularly in the large urban communities.

Family Welfare

35. The Committee also recommends that family service agencies bring the more intelligent members of the Negro group into closer contact with their programs, either through the use of Negro members on boards and case committees, or through the formation of a special committee on race and nationality problems.
36. Whenever possible it is recommended that at least one trained and qualified Negro case worker be employed for intensive work with Negro families. In those areas where the social resources for Negroes are limited it is recommended that the duties of such a worker include a preventive program to stimulate and organize certain activities and interests that would in the course of time, minimize the number of dependents within the racial group. Family relief agencies would do well to seek the cooperation of leaders of Negro organizations and churches in spreading information concerning the requirements of the state relief laws, in an effort to erase the idea that the "red tape" or necessary routine of social agencies is racial discrimination.
37. It is the opinion of the committee that upon the family agencies of the state rests a large share of the responsibility for creating a favorable sentiment toward ameliorating the present social problems facing the Negro community. The Committee would request of these agencies their utmost initiative in assisting to erase from the public mind the widely prevalent opinion that these extreme dependency problems are entirely racial.

Child Welfare

38. The possibilities for the development of more adequate foster home and boarding home care for the dependent Negro children are limitless in New Jersey. It is recommended that public and private child-caring agencies with the cooperation of the Negro citizenry develop the facilities for more satisfactory care in this field.
39. Among the relatively untouched fields are those dealing with problems of unmarried mothers and children born out of wedlock. The need for an adequate analysis

of this situation among Negroes in New Jersey, and the application of a constructive policy of prevention and care is most pressing.

40. The Committee looks with favor upon the activities of individuals and agencies directed toward providing and improving facilities for the care of Negro children. The lowering of institutional and program standards for the care of Negro children, however, can in no way be condoned. In this connection the Committee commends the efforts that have been made by both public and private agencies towards ending the discriminatory practices that have prevented the administration of adequate care to Negro children, and urges that intelligent efforts in this direction be continued.

Care of the Aged

41. Three private Negro institutions and the public almshouses care for less than one hundred Negro aged persons. The three Negro institutions apparently meet the need for paid institutional care, although there is some demand for temporary boarding facilities. There are approximately fifteen hundred Negroes seventy-five years of age or over in New Jersey. What portion of this number is eligible for Old Age Relief is not known. The Negro communities, however, are urged to cooperate with public officials having charge of this program, by referring to them such of this number as may be in need, and by assisting these applicants to secure the necessary birth and residence data.

VII. THE DELINQUENT

42. Closely allied with the problem of delinquency is the fact that many Negro residential areas and communities are located in the centers of vice and crime. The Committee, therefore, recommends that
 - a. Police authorities be encourage to greater activity in removing these conditions in Negro areas.
 - b. Due effort be made to remove those obstacles preventing Negroes from obtaining wholesome public and private recreation.
43. In the larger cities of the state and in the state's penal and correctional institutions trained Negro probation and parole officers should be employed for the particular purpose of effecting more satisfactory adjustments for the Negro pre-delinquent and delinquent.
44. Negro police officers should be employed in communities where it is possible to do so.
45. The large proportion of Negro cases handled by the courts and correctional institutions of New Jersey indicates a special need for protective and preventive work in this field. Existing private protective agencies should extend their service to the Negro group.
46. Great responsibility in guiding the Negro youth rests upon the school. No small percentage of the juvenile delinquency among boys and girls is contributed by the over-age group, maladjusted in the school system. The development of a very practical program of vocational guidance, training and placement, in order that these pupils may be better able to command suitable employment and a living wage, is most necessary.

VIII. ASPECTS OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY

The Church

47. The church continues as the most outstanding institution among the Negroes of New Jersey. While its emphasis has been chiefly on things spiritual, the Committee believes that a more constructive social program might be carried on in the future. Furthermore, because more than ninety per cent of the churches studied are faced with pressing financial obligations, it is believed that a unified social program might be carried on in communities where there has been a mushroom growth of smaller Negro churches and religious cults. Because these institutions lack stability and tend to hinder the well-directed and ably-led church organizations, they are deemed undesirable. The Committee recommends that church organizations take the initiative in remedying this situation.

Political Action

48. Negroes should be given greater opportunities to share in the civic responsibilities and compensations of their community. This might be done through encouraging their interest and activity in civic programs and public affairs. The Committee deplores the exploitation of the Negro vote by both white and Negro leaders, and urges upon the Negro community the development of a code of political action that will eliminate many of the ill features now attending its exercise of the franchise.

Civil Rights

49. To the owners and managers of those institutions serving the public through theatres, restaurants, hotel and recreation resorts we urge that racial discrimination against and the segregation of Negroes be discontinued.

The Community

50. It is desirable that each community should utilize the most constructive and effective methods for carrying on its social programs, but it is hoped the Negro group may have an ever increasing opportunity to share therein. Where such programs are initiated with bi-racial committees or organizations, care should be taken that both the white and the Negro groups face these situations with an identity of interests, agreeing that the Negro citizen of New Jersey is entitled to those conditions which will enable him to develop to his full capacity socially and economically. The development of such conditions will replace with a mutual helpfulness the mutual hurt now experienced by both races.

51. The Committee finally recommends as a medium for continued interest and action in this field of racial adjustment, that the Department of Institutions and Agencies and the Interracial Committee of the New Jersey Conference of Social Work convoke, during the year 1933, a conference of those agencies and organizations whose fields are related to the problems covered by this survey. The purpose of this conference should be the advisability of establishing a state-wide privately supported Interracial Council that will include in its program:

- a. The coordinating of local and state-wide efforts in the field of race relations and its attendant problems.
- b. The development of constructive social programs in local communities through organizing and advising local committees where no agencies exist for that purpose.
- c. Conducting a state-wide program of constructive education including general information and a consultation service on all matters pertaining to Negro life in the state.
- d. Cooperating with existing public and private agencies by making special investigations of Negro problems in which they are interested.
- e. Promoting conferences that will provide a basis for constructive planning on such problems as:
 1. Convalescent care for Negroes.
 2. The need for additional foster home care for dependent Negro children.
 3. Care for the unmarried Negro mother.
 4. Protective work with the Negro delinquent.
 5. Vocational adjustments.

APPENDIX

TABLE I
THE NEGRO POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY
1737-1860

	Total	Free	Slave
1737	3,931	.....	3,931
1745	4,600	.....	4,600
1790	14,185	2,762	11,432
1800	16,824	4,402	12,422
1810	18,694	7,843	10,851
1820	20,017	12,460	7,557
1830	20,557	18,303	2,254
1840	21,718	21,044	674
1850	24,046	23,810	236
1860	25,336	25,318	18

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Population Statistics. 1737-1860. Adapted.

TABLE II
NUMBER, PER CENT OF TOTAL, AND PER CENT INCREASE OF
NEGRO POPULATION IN NEW JERSEY
1790-1930

	Total Population	Negro Population	Per Cent Negro In Total Population	Per Cent of Negro Increase
1930	4,041,334	208,828	5.2	78.3
1920	3,155,900	117,132	3.7	30.5
1910	2,537,167	89,760	3.5	28.5
1900	1,883,669	69,844	3.7	46.6
1890	1,444,933	47,638	3.3	22.6
1880	1,131,116	38,853	3.4	26.7
1870	906,096	30,658	3.4	21.0
1860	672,035	25,336	3.8	5.4
1850	489,555	24,046	4.9	10.7
1840	373,306	21,718	5.8	5.6
1830	320,823	20,557	6.4	2.7
1820	277,575	20,017	7.2	7.1
1810	245,562	18,694	7.6	11.1
1800	211,149	16,824	9.0	18.6
1790	184,139	14,185	7.7	...

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Population Statistics. 1790-1930. Adapted.

TABLE III
DISTRIBUTION OF NEW JERSEY'S POPULATION
IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS BY COLOR
1900-1930

	N U M B E R				P E R C E N T			
	1930	1920	1910	1900	1930	1920	1910	1900
The State								
Total	4,041,334	3,155,900	2,537,167	1,883,669	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	3,829,209	3,037,087	2,446,894	1,812,317	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Negro	208,828	117,132	89,760	69,844	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban								
Total	3,339,244	2,474,936	1,907,210	1,329,162	82.6	78.4	75.1	75.5
White	3,161,384	2,381,138	1,840,560	1,281,717	82.5	78.4	75.6	77.2
Negro	174,985	92,328	65,427	46,128	83.7	78.7	61.2	66.0
Rural								
Total	702,090	680,964	629,957	554,507	17.4	21.6	24.9	24.5
White	667,825	655,949	605,334	530,600	17.5	21.6	24.4	22.8
Negro	33,843	24,804	24,333	23,716	16.3	21.3	38.8	34.0
Rural—Farm								
Total	121,008	136,847	.....	.....	3.1	4.4	.....	.....
White	116,332	131,796	.....	.....	3.1	4.4	.....	.....
Negro	4,597	5,035	.....	.....	2.3	4.5	.....	.....
Rural—Non Farm								
Total	581,082	544,117	.....	.....	14.3	17.2	.....	.....
White	551,493	524,153	.....	.....	14.4	17.2	.....	.....
Negro	29,246	19,769	.....	.....	14.0	16.8	.....	.....

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Population Statistics. 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1930. Adapted.

TABLE IV
NEGRO POPULATION AND PER CENT OF NEGRO
IN TOTAL POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY COUNTIES
1900-1930

	N U M B E R				P E R C E N T			
	1930	1920	1910	1900	1930	1920	1910	1900
The State	208,828	117,132	89,760	69,844	5.2	3.7	3.5	3.7
Atlantic	19,703	12,597	10,782	6,920	15.8	15.0	15.0	14.9
Bergen	8,872	4,136	3,295	2,600	2.4	2.0	2.4	3.3
Burlington	6,762	4,493	3,454	3,130	7.2	5.5	5.2	5.4
Camden	16,813	12,107	9,402	8,583	6.7	6.4	6.6	8.0
Cape May	2,782	1,560	1,444	869	9.4	8.0	7.3	6.6
Cumberland	4,748	3,094	2,641	2,403	6.8	5.0	4.8	4.7
Essex	60,236	28,056	18,104	12,559	7.2	4.4	3.5	3.5
Gloucester	6,077	3,154	2,375	2,058	8.6	6.5	6.4	6.5
Hudson	15,970	9,351	7,173	4,439	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.1
Hunterdon	407	359	438	518	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5
Mercer	11,949	6,991	5,125	4,152	6.4	4.4	4.1	4.4
Middlesex	5,895	2,815	1,846	1,900	2.8	1.7	1.6	2.4
Monmouth	13,897	8,938	8,279	6,907	9.4	8.5	8.7	8.4
Morris	3,269	1,861	1,940	1,618	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.5
Ocean	1,258	566	438	270	3.8	2.6	2.1	1.4
Passaic	5,518	2,522	2,401	1,949	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.3
Salem	4,763	3,962	3,324	3,029	12.9	10.8	12.3	11.9
Somerset	1,628	1,221	1,414	1,559	2.5	2.5	3.6	4.7
Sussex	119	90	168	160	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7
Union	17,859	8,087	5,353	3,854	5.9	4.0	3.8	3.9
Warren	303	272	364	367	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Population Statistics 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1930. Adapted.

TABLE V
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW JERSEY'S POPULATION BY BROAD AGE GROUPS AND CLASSES OF THE POPULATION
1930

	ALL CLASSES			NATIVE WHITE						FOREIGN BORN WHITE			NEGRO		
	T	M	F	Native Parentage			Mixed Parentage			Foreign or Parentage			T	M	F
All Ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	8.2	8.2	8.1	11.3	11.5	11.0	9.2	9.5	9.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	9.5	9.6	9.3
5-9 years	9.4	9.5	9.3	11.4	11.6	11.2	12.2	12.6	11.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	9.5	9.5	9.5
10-14 years	9.5	9.6	9.5	10.1	10.2	10.0	14.1	14.5	13.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	7.9	7.9	8.0
15-19 years	9.0	8.9	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.7	13.3	13.5	13.2	2.5	2.3	2.7	8.0	7.4	8.6
20-24 years	8.7	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	5.2	4.9	5.5	10.2	9.5	10.8
25-29 years	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.4	11.2	10.8	11.6
30-34 years	8.2	8.2	8.2	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.2	7.1	7.2	10.6	10.3	10.9	9.5	9.7	9.2
35-44 years	15.6	15.9	15.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	10.9	10.8	11.1	27.5	28.3	26.5	16.2	16.6	15.8
45-54 years	11.2	11.5	10.9	9.4	9.5	9.4	6.9	6.6	7.1	21.8	22.8	20.7	10.6	11.2	10.8
55-64 years	7.0	6.9	7.0	3.2	6.1	6.3	4.6	4.3	4.9	13.0	12.9	13.2	4.6	5.0	4.3
65-74 years	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.8	2.2	2.0	2.5	6.7	6.4	7.0	1.8	1.8	1.7
75 and over	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.3	1.9	2.6	0.7	0.6	0.8
Unknown	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	....	....	....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Population Statistics. 1930. Adapted.

TABLE VI
NEGRO POPULATION AND PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION IN SELECTED
NEW JERSEY CITIES
1900-1930

City	Negro Population				Per Cent Negro in Total Population			
	1930	1920	1910	1900	1930	1920	1910	1900
Asbury Park	3,569	2,824	1,934	273	23.7	22.8	19.1	6.6
Atlantic City	15,611	10,946	9,834	6,513	23.6	21.6	21.3	23.4
Bayonne	2,205	648	561	335	2.5	.8	.1	.1
Bridgeton	1,526	1,146	801	701	9.7	8.0	5.6	5.0
Camden	11,340	8,500	6,076	5,576	9.6	7.3	6.4	7.3
East Orange	4,880	2,378	1,907	1,420	7.2	4.7	5.5	6.6
Elizabeth	4,761	1,970	1,381	1,139	4.2	2.1	1.9	2.2
Englewood	2,524	1,138	777	386	14.2	9.8	7.8	6.0
Hackensack	2,520	1,153	773	515	10.3	6.5	5.5	5.4
Jersey City	12,575	8,000	5,960	3,104	4.0	2.7	2.2	1.8
Long Branch	1,609	1,034	1,248	987	8.7	7.6	9.4	11.1
Montclair	6,384	3,467	2,485	1,344	15.2	12.0	11.5	9.6
Morristown	1,377	891	991	815	9.1	7.1	7.9	7.2
Newark	38,880	16,977	9,475	6,694	8.8	4.1	2.7	2.7
New Brunswick ...	2,086	1,124	690	755	6.0	3.4	3.0	3.8
Orange	5,027	3,621	2,479	1,903	14.2	10.9	8.4	7.9
Passaic	1,858	591	535	443	3.0	.9	1.0	1.6
Paterson	2,952	1,551	1,539	1,182	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Plainfield	3,648	2,445	1,833	1,450	10.6	8.8	8.9	9.4
Pleasantville	1,992	973	619	.....	17.2	16.5	14.1	....
Red Bank	1,596	930	844	620	13.7	10.1	11.4	11.4
Roselle	1,538	417	157	.....	11.8	7.3	.6	....
Salem	1,498	1,260	1,015	809	18.6	16.9	15.3	13.9
Summit	1,261	488	273	129	8.7	4.8	3.6	2.4
Trenton	8,057	4,315	2,581	2,096	6.5	3.6	2.7	2.9

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Population Statistics. 1900-1930. Adapted.

TABLE VII
NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED
BY COLOR AND NATIVITY
NEW JERSEY—1910, 1920 and 1930

	Number			Per Cent		
	1930	1920	1910	1930	1920	1910
TOTAL	1,712,106	1,310,653	1,074,360	51.4	52.5	53.0
Native White	1,131,171	829,823	639,288	48.7	49.8	48.6
Foreign Born White ..	471,427	417,693	382,782	56.5	57.2	60.1
Negro	107,114	61,752	50,922	63.3	63.8	68.1
Other Races	2,394	1,385	1,368	83.9	91.6	97.5

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Occupation Statistics. 1910, 1920 and 1930. Adapted.

TABLE VIII

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS IN BROAD OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
AND PER CENT INCREASE IN NEW JERSEY
BY COLOR AND NATIVITY—1920 and 1930

Occupational Groups	NUMBER						PER CENT INCREASE 1920-1930		
	Total		Native White		Foreign-Born White		Total	Native White	Foreign-Born White
	1930	1920	1930	1920	1930	1920			
Total	1,295,594	1,014,633	826,547	618,140	398,255	355,166	27.6	33.7	12.1
Agriculture	61,975	42,552	39,534	32,243	17,254	8,005	45.6	22.3	115.5
Forestry and Fishing	2,845	16,468	2,043	10,371	721	5,387	-82.9	80.3	-86.6
Extraction of Minerals	3,633	3,922	1,563	1,421	1,855	2,393	-7.4	9.3	-22.4
Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries	580,945	516,750	326,418	275,087	225,753	224,489	12.4	18.6	0.5
Transportation and Communication	139,348	104,616	94,439	68,212	32,521	29,796	33.2	38.4	9.1
Trade	208,593	124,213	145,879	80,449	57,721	40,810	67.9	81.3	41.4
Public Service	37,576	34,257	27,759	25,994	7,976	7,389	9.7	6.7	7.9
Professional Service	75,135	41,913	59,881	33,232	13,318	7,915	79.2	80.2	80.9
Domestic and Personal Service	68,866	42,334	25,806	14,372	28,694	18,867	62.6	79.4	52.1
Clerical Occupations	116,678	87,458	103,225	76,732	12,442	10,115	33.4	34.5	23.0

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Occupation Statistics, 1920, 1930. Adapted.

TABLE IX

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS IN BROAD OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
AND PER CENT INCREASE IN NEW JERSEY
BY COLOR AND NATIVITY—1920 and 1930

Occupational Groups	NUMBER						PER CENT INCREASE 1920-1930		
	Total		Native White		Foreign Born White		Total	Native White	Foreign Born White
	1930	1920	1930	1920	1930	1920			
Total	416,512	295,990	304,624	211,683	73,172	62,527	40.7	43.9	17.0
Agriculture	2,086	1,953	1,300	1,359	637	510	6.7	-4.3	24.9
Forestry and Fishing	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extraction of Minerals	5	13	4	5	1	7	61.5	-20.0	-85.7
Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries	108,770	111,825	80,512	78,442	24,833	31,140	-1.8	2.6	-20.2
Transportation and Communication	12,090	6,499	11,380	5,960	648	442	86.0	90.9	46.6
Trade	32,245	20,380	24,809	15,170	7,073	5,056	58.2	63.5	39.9
Public Service	461	367	401	327	46	34	25.6	22.6	35.3
Professional Service	51,816	28,206	46,181	25,124	4,776	2,693	83.7	83.8	77.3
Domestic and Personal Service	104,689	62,579	42,629	25,535	28,532	18,403	67.3	66.9	55.0
Clerical Occupations	104,339	64,168	97,406	59,761	6,626	4,242	62.6	62.9	56.2

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Occupation Statistics, 1920-1930. Adapted.

TABLE XII
 COLORED¹ AND WHITE FARM OPERATORS AND FARMS IN NEW JERSEY
 1900-1930

	1930	1920	1910	1900
Farm Operators, by Color				
White	24,994	29,167	33,011	34,180
Colored	384	535	476	469
All land in farms				
of White Operators	1,737,934	2,256,265	2,551,497	2,821,755
of Colored Operators	20,093	26,320	22,200	19,205
Total value of land and buildings				
of White Operators	\$296,566,713	\$248,174,396	\$124,143,167	\$93,360,930
of Colored Operators	2,278,400	2,149,590	1,689,737	896,920
Acres per farm				
of White Operators	70	77	77	83
of Colored Operators	52	49	47	41
Value per operator				
of White Operators	\$11,866	\$8,509	\$3,761	\$2,731
of Colored Operators	5,933	4,018	3,550	1,912

¹ Includes 34 Non-Negro operators.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Occupation Statistics, 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1930. Adapted.

TABLE XIV
NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS GAINFULLY EMPLOYED
IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND PER CENT INCREASE
IN NEW JERSEY, BY COLOR AND NATIVITY
1920-1930

Occupation	Total		Number		Per Cent Increase				
	1930	1920	1930	1920	1930	1920	Total	White	Negro
Apprentices—Building									
Trades	2,875	5,155	2,849	5,073	26	32	44.2	43.8	18.7
Bakers	6,668	4,832	6,575	4,780	112	52	37.9	37.3	115.3
Brick and Stone Masons									
and Tile Layers	12,705	7,834	12,193	7,594	508	240	62.2	60.5	111.6
Builders and Contractors..	10,632	3,240	10,474	3,201	156	39	135.5	227.2	300.0
Carpenters	44,841	37,873	44,048	37,510	786	362	18.4	17.4	117.1
Chauffeurs	48,415	18,997	43,116	16,995	5,279	1,999	154.8	15.3	193.3
Compositors, linotypers									
and typesetters	9,354	5,932	9,289	5,888	63	44	57.6	57.7	43.1
Engineers, stationary	13,119	9,848	12,960	9,681	153	164	33.2	33.7	7.1
Janitors and Sextons	8,605	4,748	7,156	3,902	1,445	842	83.3	83.4	71.6
Laborers, (a) building	22,285	15,810	17,284	12,534	5,094	3,272	...	37.9	...
(b) general	78,658	....	13,907	....				
(c) coal yards									
and lumber									
yards	3,064	2,268	2,045	1,665	1,019	603	35.9	22.8	68.9
(d) stores, etc...	7,174	2,909	5,814	2,435	1,345	472	152.5	13.9	184.9
(e) public service.	6,170	3,503	4,888	2,987	1,281	515	76.1	66.9	149.1
Longshoremen	4,477	4,977	3,833	4,594	542	383	11.1	16.5	41.2
Machinists	32,150	40,729	31,891	40,403	248	322	21.1	21.6	22.9
Plasterers and									
Cement Mixers	2,773	1,020	2,492	903	281	117	167.9	176.1	140.1
Plumbers and Gas and									
Steam Fitters	16,466	15,119	16,341	15,045	123	74	8.9	8.5	66.2
Porters, except in stores ..	4,168	2,711	2,185	1,558	1,978	1,150	53.7	40.2	72.0
Semi-skilled workers:									
food	4,598	3,283	4,271	3,210	324	172	46.1	33.0	88.3
glass	2,047	3,179	1,940	3,158	107	21	35.6	32.6	409.5
blast furnaces, steel									
and rolling mills	3,951	2,498	3,800	2,411	150	86	58.2	57.6	74.4
Servants	14,283	7,478	9,318	4,584	4,649	2,775	91.1	103.2	67.1
Tailors	7,934	6,771	7,589	6,639	345	131	17.3	14.6	163.3
Waiters	7,776	4,193	5,859	2,364	1,731	1,775	85.4	147.8	2.4

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Occupation Statistics. 1920, 1930. Adapted.

TABLE XV
EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES IN NEW JERSEY INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS
EMPLOYING MORE THAN 100 PERSONS IN 1928
For 1920, 1925, 1928, 1930, 1931

	1931	1930	1928	1925	1920
Number of Industrial Establishments Reporting.....	514	403	313	271	212
Establishments Reported Employing Negroes	240	229	198	149	107
Total Employees Reported	145,090	137,826	124,413	111,862	81,814
Total Negro Employees Reported	2,467	3,306	3,254	2,426	1,177
Per Cent of Establishments Employing Negroes	46.6	56.8	63.3	55.3	50.4
Per Cent Negro in Total Work Force	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.2	1.5
Average Number of All Employees per Establishment.	282	342	397	412	385
Average Number of Negro Employees per Establishment	5	8	10	9	5
Average Number of Negro Employees per Establishment Employing Negroes	11	14	17	16	11

Source: Interracial Committee, New Jersey Conference of Social Work. Investigations, 1931.

TABLE XVI
EARNINGS OF 1,236 NEGRO MALE WORKERS
NEW JERSEY
1931

Weekly Wage Group	Number Earning	Cumulative Number	Per Cent Distribution Earning Less Than Specified Amount
Less than \$5.00	21	21	1.7
\$5.00—\$9.99	82	103	8.3
10.00—14.99	93	196	15.8
15.00—19.99	191	387	31.3
20.00—24.99	247	634	51.3
25.00—29.99	237	871	70.5
30.00—34.99	149	1,020	82.5
35.00—39.99	68	1,088	88.0
40.00—44.99	73	1,161	93.9
45.00—49.99	37	1,198	96.1
50.00—54.99	23	1,221	98.8
55.00 and more	15	1,236	100.0
Total	1,236	1,236	100.0

Source: Interracial Committee. New Jersey Conference of Social Work. Investigations, 1931.

TABLE XVII
WEEKLY WAGE AND FORMAL EDUCATION OF 554 NEGRO MALE WORKERS
NEW JERSEY
1931

Last Grade Completed in School	Number of Workers	Per Cent Distribution	Median Wage
All Workers	554	100.0	\$26.14
No Formal Education	19	3.4	19.99
Some Grade School Training	412	74.4	24.70
High School	95	17.1	31.32
College or Special School	28	5.1	43.61

Source: Interracial Committee. New Jersey Conference of Social Work. Investigations. 1931.

TABLE XVIII
WEEKLY WAGES AND AGES OF 683 NEGRO MALE WORKERS, NEW JERSEY
1931

Ages	Number of Workers	Weekly Wages	Per Cent Distribution
All Ages	683	\$23.45	100.0
15—19	24	12.50	3.5
20—24	52	19.28	7.6
25—29	84	21.42	12.3
30—34	90	24.11	13.2
35—39	132	24.23	19.3
40—44	110	25.80	16.1
45—49	59	25.75	8.6
50—54	53	25.24	7.7
55—59	47	25.24	7.0
60 and over	32	19.16	4.7

Source: Interracial Committee. New Jersey Conference of Social Work. Investigations. 1931.

TABLE XIX
RATIO OF PERSONS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS PER 1,000 POPULATION
FOR RACIAL GROUPS IN NEW JERSEY

1930

Persons Per Each	Total	White	Negro
Insurance Agent	322	308	2,027
Real Estate Dealer	377	373	1,205
Retail Dealer	581	551	308
Undertaker	3,579	3,558	3,940
Firemen (Fire Department)	921	884	4,346
Policeman	475	458	1,648
Clergyman	1,013	1,705	524
Dentists	1,730	1,691	2,901
Lawyers, Judges and Justices	622	593	9,079
Physicians and Surgeons	927	1,213	2,008
Teachers (school)	121	117	401
Nurses (Trained)	381	365	1,916
Mail Carriers	1,190	1,230	1,038

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Occupation Statistics, 1930. Adapted.

TABLE XX
NEGRO TRADESPEOPLE IN NEW JERSEY BY OCCUPATION
1910, 1920 and 1930

Occupation	NUMBER		
	1930	1920	1910
Advertising Agents	4	...	...
Bankers and Bank Officials	1	1	1
Clerks in Stores	172	118	110
Commercial Travelers	11	2	5
Hotel Keepers and Managers	69	36	44
Insurance Agents, Managers and Officials	103	42	32
Real Estate Agents and Officials ...	192	40	28
Restaurant, Cafe and Lunch-room Keepers	235	145	91
Real Estate Dealers	785	447	291
Salesmen and Saleswomen	371	101	83
Undertakers	53	44	33
Wholesale Dealers	12	2	4
Total	2,008	978	722

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Occupation Statistics, 1910, 1920, 1930. Adapted.

TABLE XXI
STATEMENT OF BUSINESS HANDLED BY NEGRO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES AND FRATERNAL
BENEFICIARY ASSOCIATIONS IN NEW JERSEY—1929-1931

	Business Issued		Business in Force		Premiums or Memberships		
	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1929
Life Insurance Companies:							
Supreme Liberty	\$457,500	\$521,500	\$1,677,265	\$1,701,207	\$56,093	\$58,480	\$15,335
Victory	551,965	584,072	1,273,251	1,167,109	36,743	34,146	31,848
Fraternal Beneficiary Associations:							
American Woodmen	237,300	191,200	811,650	829,900	30,316	18,442	21,516
Independent Order of St. Luke..	173,100	165,900	259,200	293,050	12,125	15,190	.....
Order of Moses	15,000	6,850	18,088	21,863	963	1,219	2,270
Total	\$1,434,865	\$1,469,522	\$4,039,454	\$4,013,129	\$126,240	\$127,477	\$70,969

Source: Reports of Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, New Jersey. 1929, 1930, 1931. Adapted.

TABLE XXII
UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY BY COLOR NATIONALITY AND CLASS
OF EMPLOYMENT—1930

	Total All Groups	Native Parentage	Native White Foreign or mixed Parentage	Foreign born White	Negro
Class A ¹					
Population					
Total	116,305	30,226	39,842	34,518	11,652
Male	98,518	25,268	32,032	31,980	9,172
Female	17,787	4,958	7,810	2,538	2,480
Per Cent of Total Population Unemployed					
Total	2.9	1.9	2.8	4.1	5.6
Male	4.9	3.2	4.6	7.2	8.9
Female	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.6	2.3
Class B ²					
Population					
Total	23,997	6,132	7,984	8,009	1,856
Male	18,733	4,928	5,635	6,797	1,358
Female	5,264	1,204	2,349	1,212	498
Per Cent of Total Population Unemployed					
Total	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9
Male	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.3
Female	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5

¹ Persons out of a job, able to work and looking for a job.

² Persons having jobs but on the lay off without pay, excluding those sick or voluntarily idle.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Census of Unemployment, April, 1930. Adapted.

TABLE XXIII
THE NEGRO UNEMPLOYED POPULATION IN SELECTED NEW JERSEY COMMUNITIES
1930

Community	Total	Negro	Per Cent Negro	Per Cent Negro in Total Population
Atlantic City	3,000	842	28.4	23.4
Bayonne	2,922	141	4.6	2.3
Camden	5,886	803	14.2	9.5
East Orange	1,740	315	18.9	7.1
Elizabeth	3,720	371	10.2	4.1
Hoboken	2,035	22	1.2	0.3
Jersey City.....	11,380	592	5.0	3.9
Newark	24,826	4,174	16.9	8.7
Passaic	3,506	193	5.6	2.9
Paterson	5,389	218	4.1	2.1
Trenton	5,333	572	11.6	6.5

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Census of Unemployment, April, 1930. Adapted.

XXIV

COMPARISON OF FAMILY COMPOSITION, HOUSES, RENTS AND INCOMES OF
POPULATION CLASSES
NEW JERSEY

1931

	All Negro Families	Negro Home Owners	Negro Families Newark	White Families Newark
Total Households Studied	2,134	514	300	100
A. Total having family only	1,318	310	190	84
B. Total having family plus relatives	467	120	66	10
C. Total having family plus lodgers	267	57	36	4
D. Total having family plus lodgers and relatives	82	27	8	2
Median age of males	24.5	32.4	24.4	27.6
Median age of females	25.2	32.5	24.6	26.9
Median size of family (Persons).....	3.6	3.1	4.4	4.0
Per cent, over 16, born in N. J.	5.3	22.3	4.8	22.4
Per cent under 16, born in N. J.	29.6	19.0	28.4	29.9
Median length of time in city (years)	12.0	20.6	10.0	22.9
Median length of time in present quarters (years)	3.2	10.7	2.9	5.5
Median number of rooms per household	5.5	6.9	4.8	4.8
Median number of persons per household ..	4.5	4.0	5.2	4.4
Median rent per week	\$5.49	...	\$6.32	\$6.63
Median weekly rent, all conveniences.....	\$7.53	...	\$9.90	\$10.00
Per cent of homes with bath	34.2	77.6	39.0	74.0
Per cent of homes with outside toilets	17.5	13.4	31.1	18.0
Number and per cent of homes owned	24.3	...	10.4	28.0
Median weekly wage of heads of families ..	\$20.86	\$26.17	\$19.77	\$22.50
Median weekly total family income	\$22.17	\$29.38	\$13.51	\$24.73
Median weekly wage of all male workers..	\$21.36	\$26.16	\$20.44	\$22.00
Median weekly wage of all female workers.	9.24	\$13.97	\$10.45	\$14.45
Per cent males unemployed	37.5	15.8	39.3	30.3
Per cent females unemployed	41.6	10.4	57.1	3.2
Per cent illiterate	5.1	.9	1.9	9.2

Source: Interracial Committee. New Jersey Conference of Social Work. Family Investigations, 1931.

TABLE XXV
 MEDIAN WEEKLY RENTALS PAID BY NEGRO FAMILIES
 IN 43 NEW JERSEY COMMUNITIES—1931

City	Rented Dwellings Reported	Median Weekly Rental Per Dwelling	Rental Per Room
STATE	1,604	\$5.49	\$1.00
Jersey City	74	7.70	1.51
Montclair	70	6.80	1.48
Hackensack	42	8.31	1.44
Summit	23	7.07	1.41
Belleville	11	9.12	1.34
Newark	290	6.32	1.32
Bayonne	18	7.00	1.23
Paterson	70	5.39	1.20
Englewood	45	6.93	1.17
Passaic	49	5.50	1.17
Atlantic City	91	7.84	1.15
Roselle	10	7.50	1.13
Plainfield	33	6.25	1.08
Long Branch	31	6.27	1.08
Perth Amboy	22	5.50	1.06
New Brunswick	59	5.00	1.00
Neptune	45	5.68	.98
Woodbury	9	5.70	.97
East Orange	31	4.78	.96
East Riverton	7	6.00	.96
Westfield	10	5.33	.94
Vaux Hall	13	5.83	.94
Morristown	32	6.20	.94
Bordentown	12	5.00	.92
Asbury Park	45	5.59	.89
Orange	56	4.42	.87
Freehold	10	5.50	.85
South Orange	19	4.62	.84
Palmyra	9	4.00	.83
Pleasantville	14	5.33	.83
Trenton	89	5.02	.82
Princeton	13	5.35	.80
Whitesboro	5	4.75	.78
Moorestown	42	4.50	.75
Swedesboro	13	4.12	.72
Camden	82	4.00	.71
Burlington	10	4.50	.69
Glassboro	7	3.50	.58
Bridgeton	41	3.33	.57
Mount Holly.....	6	3.75	.57
Beverly	5	3.62	.56
Salem	26	3.25	.56
Cape May	15	3.10	.47

Source: Interracial Committee. New Jersey Conference of Social Work. Family Investigations, 1931.

TABLE XXVI
TOTAL WEEKLY INCOME OF 1,816 NEGRO FAMILIES NEW JERSEY, 1931

Income Group	Number of Families	Per Cent of Total
\$10.00 to \$14.99	38	2.1
15.00 to 19.99	647	35.6
20.00 to 24.99	504	27.7
25.00 to 29.99	456	25.1
30.00 to 34.99	147	8.1
35.00 and over	24	1.4
Total	1,816	100.0

Source: Interracial Committee, New Jersey Conference of Social Work. Family Investigations. (Based upon incomes received during the week prior to local investigation). 1931.

TABLE XXVII
MEDIAN WEEKLY EARNINGS AND RENTALS OF NEGRO FAMILIES
IN NEW JERSEY AND SELECTED COMMUNITIES—1931

Community	Number of Families	Median Weekly Earnings Heads of Families	Median Weekly Rental	Per Cent Earnings For Rent
THE STATE	2,162	\$20.86	\$5.49	26.3
Asbury Park	45	15.50	5.59	36.1
Atlantic City	91	22.50	7.84	34.2
Camden	82	18.43	4.00	21.1
Englewood	45	22.92	6.93	30.3
Hackensack	42	26.72	8.31	31.1
Jersey City	74	22.21	7.70	34.7
Montclair	70	21.00	6.80	32.4
Morristown	32	27.85	6.20	22.3
Newark:				
Negro	290	19.77	6.32	31.9
White	72	24.72	6.63	26.8
Passaic	49	20.50	5.50	26.8
Paterson	70	21.00	5.39	25.2
Trenton	89	17.95	5.02	27.9

Source: Interracial Committee. New Jersey Conference of Social Work. Family Investigations. 1931.

TABLE XXVIII
 MEDIAN OWNERSHIP AND RENTAL VALUE OF NON-FARM HOMES
 BY CLASSES OF THE POPULATION
 FOR NEW JERSEY AND SELECTED CITIES—1930

Owned Non-Farm Homes	All Classes	Native White	Foreign-born White	Negro
State	\$7,426.00	\$7,880.00	\$7,173.00	\$4,258.00
Newark	9,766.61	10,661.15	9,338.30	6,618.59
Paterson	7,043.12	7,699.25	6,755.05	6,300.00
Jersey City.....	8,096.38	8,399.07	7,852.94	6,229.81
Trenton	5,307.15	6,552.22	4,432.22	3,593.22
Camden	4,516.97	4,925.95	4,436.10	3,581.40
Elizabeth	9,077.66	10,852.86	7,751.48	6,142.98
Rented Non-Farm Homes				
State	\$37.49	\$40.72	\$34.99	\$26.70
Newark	39.12	44.72	37.87	28.01
Paterson	32.40	34.15	31.22	23.92
Jersey City.....	39.76	43.11	34.62	32.72
Trenton	28.83	34.46	27.72	23.64
Camden	28.82	32.90	30.78	22.59
Elizabeth	36.81	43.35	29.85	22.78

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Population Statistics. 1930. Adapted.

TABLE XXIX
 NUMBER AND PER CENT ILLITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
 IN NEW JERSEY
 BY COLOR AND NATIONALITY
 1880-1930

	NUMBER				PERCENT			
	Total	Native White	Foreign Born White	Negro	Total	Native White	Foreign Born White	Negro
1930	128,022	11,572	107,192	8,711	3.8	.5	12.9	5.1
1920	127,661	9,696	111,595	5,910	5.1	.6	15.3	6.1
1910	113,502	12,153	93,551	7,405	5.6	.9	14.7	9.9
1900	86,658	17,031	59,307	9,882	5.9	1.7	14.1	17.2
1890	74,321	21,351	41,812	10,860	6.5	2.7	13.3	28.1
1880	44,049	20,093	23,956	9,200	5.3	3.2	11.1	30.5

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Population Statistics. 1880-1930. Adapted.

TABLE XXX
ILLITERATES PER 1,000 NEGRO AND TOTAL POPULATION
10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
BY COUNTIES, NEW JERSEY—1930

County	Illiterates Per 1,000 in the Negro Population	Total Population
The State	51	38
Atlantic	29	29
Bergen	43	39
Burlington	69	31
Camden	54	31
Cape May	76	31
Cumberland	101	56
Essex	47	37
Gloucester	74	32
Hudson	31	40
Hunterdon	43	24
Mercer	79	41
Middlesex	61	52
Monmouth	46	22
Morris	78	31
Ocean	53	12
Passaic	67	53
Salem	86	31
Somerset	83	59
Sussex	— ⁽¹⁾	29
Union	44	35
Warren	72	38

⁽¹⁾ Rate not computed.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Population Statistics, 1930. Adapted.

TABLE XXXI
NEGRO PUPIL ENROLLMENT IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW JERSEY
1919-1930

	Total Negro Enrollment			Number of School Buildings used Exclusively For Negro Pupils	Per Cent of Total Negro Pupil Enrollment in Negro Schools
	In All Schools	In Schools For Negroes	In All Other Schools		
1930	45,171	12,124	33,047	66	26.8
1929	42,826	12,591	30,235	62	29.4
1928	40,295	12,175	28,120	63	30.2
1927	38,497	11,140	27,357	57	28.9
1926	35,956	10,734	25,222	61	29.8
1925	33,394	10,275	23,119	57	30.7
1924	30,198	9,975	20,214	59	33.0
1923	26,794	8,870	17,924	53	33.1
1922	24,700	7,527	17,173	54	30.4
1921	20,196	6,816	13,380	53	33.7
1920	17,139	6,841	10,298	53	39.9
1919	14,109 ⁽¹⁾	52	....

⁽¹⁾ Enrollment not classified by types of schools in 1919.

Source: New Jersey Department of Education Reports, 1919-1930.

TABLE XXXII
NUMBER OF NEGRO TEACHERS IN THE NEW JERSEY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY,—1919-1930

	Negro Teachers Employed			Average Annual Salary
	Total	Male	Female	
1930.....	416	47	372	\$1,679.89
1929.....	406	44	362	1,619.30
1928.....	379	39	340	1,566.83
1927.....	355	35	320	1,512.76
1926.....	346	37	309	1,474.38
1925.....	308	34	274	1,383.84
1924.....	277	34	243	1,357.28
1923.....	245	23	222	1,328.25
1922.....	230	22	208	1,263.06
1921.....	214	17	197	1,217.26
1920.....	199 ⁽¹⁾	883.20
1919.....	355 ⁽¹⁾	747.88

⁽¹⁾ Teachers not listed by sex in 1920 and 1919.

Source: Department of Education Reports, 1919-1930

TABLE XXXIII
MEDIAN NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ATTENDED AND NUMBER OF HOME ADDRESSES OF ALL
12 YEAR OLD PUPILS SINCE ENTERING FIRST GRADE IN TWO NEWARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
BY COLOR—October 1931

	Number	Median Grade	Median Schools Attended	Median Number of Home Addresses
School "A"				
White Pupils.....	63	7.46	2.11	2.71
Negro Pupils.....	42	6.0	2.93	3.58
School "B"				
White Pupils.....	39	6.36	2.53	2.25
Negro Pupils.....	52	5.56	3.5	4.5

Source: Department of Reference and Research, Board of Education, Newark. 1931.

TABLE XXXIV
DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR CERTAIN DISEASES IN NEW JERSEY BY COLOR
1921-1930

	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
All Causes										
Total	1,073.4	1,160.4	1,155.8	1,107.5	1,207.2	1,162.0	1,152.2	1,199.8	1,197.6	1,154.4
White	1,040.4	1,125.2	1,118.7	1,070.5	1,169.7	1,124.4	1,119.7	1,172.3	1,173.8	1,128.8
Colored	1,659.8	1,808.4	1,855.3	1,824.8	1,953.9	1,933.1	1,839.8	1,805.1	1,741.8	1,763.6
Tuberculosis (All Forms)										
Total	67.9	71.6	72.0	73.6	83.0	79.6	83.6	87.7	93.4	92.6
White	57.1	62.0	64.3	65.1	74.7	70.3	76.6	81.3	87.0	84.4
Colored	261.7	248.9	217.0	237.8	248.7	270.9	231.8	229.8	236.8	286.9
Pneumonia (All Forms)										
Total	77.5	102.3	103.5	84.8	121.4	103.7	101.4	114.9	115.8	96.8
White	70.9	93.8	95.8	77.7	111.3	96.2	94.5	107.6	111.3	92.6
Colored	195.3	258.2	248.7	218.5	322.5	279.3	247.5	275.0	219.1	195.6
Diseases of The Heart										
Total	245.6	252.3	242.0	224.0	231.8	217.0	201.7	204.3	187.9	159.7
White	243.9	250.3	238.5	220.9	230.3	214.5	199.3	202.4	185.2	157.4
Colored	275.7	288.5	306.9	284.9	260.6	268.6	251.3	246.5	249.5	213.7
Congenital Malformation and Diseases of Early Infancy										
Total	52.1	54.5	61.8	61.9	65.7	67.6	73.7	74.0	77.7	81.2
White	49.0	51.3	57.5	58.6	62.7	65.0	70.9	71.8	75.8	79.1
Colored	107.5	113.2	144.0	125.8	123.8	120.4	132.8	122.2	120.2	130.7
Accidents										
Total	81.6	87.0	81.4	80.6	80.1	82.5	76.8	79.3	73.8	71.0
White	80.3	85.6	80.2	79.4	78.5	81.5	75.6	78.1	73.5	70.9
Colored	103.7	110.7	104.1	103.9	114.2	103.2	102.8	106.3	81.3	73.3
Nephritis										
Total	100.1	100.1	105.1	104.2	109.9	104.9	102.2	102.6	102.4	97.2
White	98.3	98.9	103.9	102.0	107.0	102.3	100.1	100.3	100.2	94.8
Colored	132.7	122.0	127.2	147.2	167.1	159.1	147.3	152.1	152.6	154.1
Cancer										
Total	104.8	107.6	104.9	103.1	102.6	101.6	96.8	91.4	89.6	92.3
White	106.9	108.9	106.3	104.6	104.4	102.6	98.0	92.4	90.1	93.2
Colored	67.3	83.0	78.1	73.9	74.8	85.4	70.8	70.4	77.1	71.0
Cerebral Hemorrhage and Softening										
Total	77.5	86.9	85.9	86.4	95.1	92.3	98.2	96.6	98.9	95.1
White	76.4	85.9	88.1	85.1	93.4	91.8	97.7	97.4	99.1	95.1
Colored	98.1	106.4	103.7	110.8	127.7	100.8	109.7	79.7	95.4	95.9
Homicide										
Total	5.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.1	4.9	5.2	4.7	5.1
White	4.1	3.3	3.4	2.8	3.2	4.3	3.9	4.3	3.9	4.7
Colored	30.8	26.4	24.5	32.7	30.4	20.8	24.4	25.2	21.2	15.9

Source: Bureau of the Census, Department of Vital Statistics. Reports 1921-1930. Adapted.

TABLE XXXV
DEATH RATES IN NEW JERSEY COUNTIES TOTAL AND NEGRO
POPULATION—1930

County	Total	Negro
Atlantic	12.5	17.1
Bergen	8.8	16.0
Burlington	11.8	13.3
Camden	10.6	17.6
Cape May.....	12.9	16.5
Cumbrland	13.0	16.2
Essex	10.7	18.4
Gloucester	10.5	12.5
Hudson	10.7	17.9
Hunterdon	13.3 ⁽¹⁾
Mercer	11.2	15.1
Middlesex	9.5	14.5
Monmouth	12.9	18.4
Morris	11.0	20.4
Ocean	13.7	20.6
Passaic	9.3	18.1
Salem	13.0	14.9
Somerset	9.9	21.4
Sussex	11.5 ⁽¹⁾
Union	9.4	13.0
Warren	13.1 ⁽¹⁾
The State	10.6	16.8

¹ Rate not computed.

Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, New Jersey Department of Health, Report of 1930.
Adapted.

TABLE XXXVI
BIRTH RATE IN NEW JERSEY BY COLOR—1921-1930

	Total	White	Colored ⁽¹⁾
1921.....	24.1	24.0	26.7
1922.....	22.5	22.4	25.3
1923.....	21.6	21.9	28.1
1924.....	21.6	21.9	31.8
1925.....	20.4	20.2	31.1
1926.....	19.5	19.2	31.9
1927.....	19.1	18.9	33.3
1928.....	18.0	17.6	25.1
1929.....	17.2	16.8	24.1
1930.....	16.9	15.9	23.6

¹Rate based on Negro and other colored births.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Division of Vital Statistics, 1921-1930. Adapted

TABLE XXXVII
BIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN NEW JERSEY BY COLOR
1921-1930

Year	Births			Deaths Under One Year			
	Number		Total	Number		Total	Rates Per 1,000 Live-Births
	White	Colored		White	Colored		
1930.....	63,330	4,991	68,321	3,363	495	56.4	53.1
1929.....	63,401	4,944	68,345	3,589	519	60.1	56.6
1928.....	65,156	4,924	70,080	3,963	609	65.0	61.0
1927.....	67,977	4,837	72,814	3,922	545	61.3	57.7
1926.....	67,879	4,523	72,402	4,522	584	70.1	66.6
1925.....	69,889	4,292	74,181	4,577	535	68.9	65.5
1924.....	72,522	4,185	76,707	4,844	525	70.0	66.8
1923.....	71,065	3,624	74,689	4,903	448	71.6	69.0
1922.....	71,372	3,186	74,558	5,449	411	79.0	76.0
1921.....	74,946	3,284	78,230	5,345	455	74.0	71.0

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Division of Vital Statistics. 1921-1930 Adapted.

XXXVIII

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS AND DEATH RATES NEGROES AND WHITES

NEW JERSEY—1920-1930

Year	Colored		White	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1930.....	562	263.5*	2,243	58.3*
1929.....	507	247.0	2,410	63.9
1928.....	427	217.6	2,435	65.9
1927.....	444	237.3	2,386	66.0
1926.....	435	244.4	2,658	75.1
1925.....	452	267.6	2,455	70.9
1924.....	363	227.2	2,634	77.8
1923.....	339	225.0	2,707	81.8
1922.....	327	231.0	2,842	88.0
1921.....	376	283.8	2,649	84.0
1920.....	353	286.1*	3,270	106.3*

*Colored decrease from 1920 is 7.9%.

The white decrease is 45.2%.

Source: New Jersey Tuberculosis League, Division of Research.

TABLE XXXIX

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY COLOR AND AGE

NEW JERSEY—AVERAGE 1929-1930

Age Group	White		Colored	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
All Ages.....	2,326	61.1	535	255.4
Under 5.....	59	19.3	31	156.8
5-9.....	25	6.8	14	70.6
10-14.....	25	7.0	25	148.3
15-19.....	136	39.5	66	397.5
20-24.....	257	78.3	74	345.0
25-29.....	242	78.7	71	301.1
30-34.....	253	81.7	65	324.4
35-44.....	491	82.8	103	299.9
45-54.....	411	96.1	52	232.1
55-64.....	268	99.0	23	241.2
65 and over.....	159	81.8	11	212.3

Source: New Jersey Tuberculosis League. Division of Research.

TABLE XL

WHITE AND COLORED DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN CERTAIN
CITIES OF NEW JERSEY, AVERAGE—1928-1930

City	White		Colored	
	Average Deaths	Rate	Average Deaths	Rate
Newark	314	78.4	161	407.0
Jersey City.....	261	86.4	36	281.9
Trenton	93	80.6	19	238.7
Camden	71	66.6	20	172.5
Elizabeth	76	70.1	10	208.4
East Orange.....	20	31.8	8	158.4
Atlantic City.....	30	60.4	35	229.2
Perth Amboy.....	29	68.4	2	201.6
Montclair	10	29.7	11	180.4
Orange	23	77.2	11	212.3
New Brunswick.....	27	82.5	4	206.6
Plainfield	13	42.9	7	183.9

Source: New Jersey Tuberculosis League. Supplement to Statistical Handbook, 1930

TABLE XLI

NUMBER OF NEGROES ADMITTED TO TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA AND PERCENTAGE OF
TOTAL ADMISSIONS NEW JERSEY—1929 1931

Sanatoria	Number Negroes Admitted			Percentage Negroes of Total Admissions		
	1931	1930	1929	1931	1930	1929
Total.....	373	367	276	12.7	12.6	10.8
Glen Gardner.....	26	27	18	4.3	4.2	3.6
Total County.....	347	340	258	14.9	15.0	12.7
Atlantic	28	46	33	37.8	46.0	34.1
Bergen	15	15	7	6.4	7.2	3.5
Burlington	26	34	29	21.5	22.7	17.0
Camden	40	42	34	11.4	12.1	11.2
Essex	110	79	59	22.4	21.4	15.6
Hudson	10	14	6	6.1	8.0	4.2
Mercer	22	26	18	21.6	29.2	19.8
Monmouth	30	25	29	27.8	25.3	28.5
Morris	5	4	7	11.4	10.5	12.3
Passaic	11	6	1	5.6	2.2	0.9
Union	50	49	35	11.4	11.8	9.5

Source: Research Division, Department of Institutions and Agencies.

TABLE XLII

NEGRO POPULATION IN NEW JERSEY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA AND PERCENTAGE
NEGRO OF TOTAL—1931

SANATORIA	Total Population	Negro Population	Percentage Negro of Total
Total	2,345	211	9.0
Glen Gardner.....	404	19	4.7
Total County.....	1,941	192	9.9
Atlantic	48	15	31.3
Bergen	161	8	5.0
Burlington	118	17	14.4
Camden	219	11	5.0
Essex	395	58	14.7
Hudson	206	8	3.9
Mercer	73	11	15.1
Monmouth	82	14	17.1
Morris	52	5	9.6
Passaic	212	8	3.8
Union	375	37	9.9

Source: Research Division, Department of Institutions and Agencies.

TABLE XLIII

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES HANDLED AND OF VISITS TO HOMES BY TEN PRIVATE HEALTH
AGENCIES, BY COLOR
NEW JERSEY—1930

	CASES			VISITS		
	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
Plainfield	2,469	2,126	343			
Summit	606	486	120	4,101	3,280	821
Morristown	974	934	40	5,871	5,643	228
Monmouth County.	9,180	8,370	810	24,300	22,180	2,120
New Brunswick.....	875	770	105	14,037	13,207	830
Jersey City.....	1,374	1,339	35	10,169	10,000	169
Montclair	4,312	4,272	50	35,147	35,077	70
The Oranges.....	7,698	6,759	939	45,225	37,935	7,270
East Orange.....	4,539	3,994	545	13,747	11,972	1,955
Moorestown	858	676	182	7,000	5,790	1,210

Source: Interracial Committee, New Jersey Conference of Social Work. Investigations, 1931.

TABLE XI,IV

BOOKS BY OR ABOUT NEGROES IN LOCAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES NEW JERSEY—1931

Libraries in	Fiction	Number of Volumes		Total
		Non-Fiction		
Atlantic City.....	18	56	74	
Bayonne	13	75	88	
Belleville	1	11	12	
Bridgeton	1	3	4	
Camden	2	52	54	
East Orange.....	36	109	145	
Elizabeth	19	44	63	
Jersey City.....	33	139	172	
Linden	14	11	25	
Madison	1	34	35	
Moorestown	13	12	25	
Montclair	13	60	73	
Mount Holly.....	..	..	34
Newark	14	70	84	
New Brunswick.....	16	42	58	
Orange	11	33	44	
Paterson	18	153	171	
Penn's Grove.....	..	5	5	
Perth Amboy.....	21	54	75	
Plainfield	12	54	66	
Princeton	3	5	8	
Rahway	8	38	46	
South Orange.....	..	7	7	
Trenton	59	214	273	
Westfield	1	19	20	
Total	327	1,330	1,691	

Source: Interracial Committee. New Jersey Conference of Social Work. Investigations, 1931.

TABLE XLV

DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER CARE OF STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS
BY COLOR, SEX AND SUPERVISING OFFICE
1931

District Office	Total		White		Negro	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Camden						
Total	1,690	100.0	1,297	76.8	393	23.2
Boys	902	53.3	699	77.6	203	22.4
Girls	788	46.7	598	75.9	190	24.1
Newark						
Total	4,330	100.0	3,876	89.5	454	10.5
Boys	2,231	51.5	1,987	89.1	244	10.9
Girls	2,099	48.5	1,889	90.0	210	10.0
Jersey City						
Total	4,364	100.0	4,283	96.1	81	1.9
Boys	2,372	54.4	2,337	98.5	35	1.5
Girls	1,992	45.6	1,946	97.7	46	2.3
Trenton						
Total	2,614	100.0	2,381	91.1	233	8.9
Boys	1,377	52.7	1,259	91.4	118	8.6
Girls	1,237	47.3	1,122	90.7	115	9.3
Morristown						
Total	250	100.0	243	97.2	7	2.8
Boys	128	51.2	122	95.3	6	4.7
Girls	122	48.8	121	99.2	1	.8
Total						
Total	13,248	100.0	12,080	91.1	1,168	8.9
Boys	7,010	57.4	6,404	91.3	606	8.7
Girls	6,238	42.6	5,676	90.9	562	9.1

Source: New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians. Office Records, 1931.

TABLE XLVI
ARRESTS AND ARREST RATES FOR TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION
IN TWENTY-ONE NEW JERSEY COMMUNITIES JANUARY 1—JUNE 30, 1931

Community	Total Arrests	Negro Arrests	Arrest Rate Per 1,000 Population Class		Per Cent Negro in Arrests	Per Cent Negro in Population
			Total	Negro		
Asbury Park..... ⁽¹⁾	334	..	96	....	23.7
Atlantic City.....	2,944	1,180	44	75	40.1	23.6
Bridgeton	445	106	28	75	23.8	9.7
Camden	2,087	764	18	67	36.6	9.6
East Orange.....	485	116	7	24	23.9	7.2
Englewood	563	86	32	34	15.2	14.2
Freehold	234	30	33	51	12.3	8.5
Hackensack	254	46	10	18	18.1	10.2
Jersey City.....	6,123	522	19	41	8.9	4.0
Long Branch.....	335	51	18	31	15.2	8.7
Montclair	1,045 ⁽²⁾	273	24	42	26.1	15.2
Morristown	395	144	25	105	36.4	9.1
Neptune	185	57	17	30	30.2	17.6
New Brunswick....	504	114	14	54	22.6	6.0
Orange	887	282	25	56	31.8	14.2
Passaic	983	80	15	43	8.1	3.0
Paterson	2,992	214	21	72	7.1	2.1
Plainfield	841	168	24	46	19.9	10.6
Red Bank.....	172	46	14	29	26.7	13.6
Summit ⁽¹⁾	77	..	61	....	8.7
Trenton	2,150	363	17	44	16.8	6.5

⁽¹⁾ Statistics not available.

⁽²⁾ Estimated from total arrests during entire year.

Source: Interracial Committee, New Jersey Conference of Social Work. Police Records, 1931.

TABLE XLVII
NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO ARRESTS BY OFFENSE
TWENTY-ONE NEW JERSEY COMMUNITIES JANUARY 1—JUNE 30, 1931

OFFENSE	Total Number Arrests	
	Number	Per Cent
All Offenses.....	5,243	100.0
Disorderly Conduct.....	1,038	19.8
Assault	717	13.7
Drunkenness	638	12.2
Larceny and Fraud.....	456	8.7
Violating Traffic and Motor Vehicle Laws.....	420	8.0
Burglary	308	5.9
Violating Liquor Laws.....	132	2.5
Vagrancy	108	2.1
Violating Lottery and Gambling Laws	104	2.0
Non-support or Neglect.....	102	1.9
Sex Offenses other than Rape.....	101	1.9
Carrying Concealed Weapons.....	88	1.7
Material Witness.....	65	1.2
Violating City Ordinances.....	63	1.2
All Other.....	903	17.2

Source: Interracial Committee, New Jersey Conference of Social Work. Police Records, 1931.

TABLE XLVIII
 ADMISSIONS TO NEW JERSEY'S PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
 BY COLOR AND OFFENSE—1929-1930

OFFENSE	NUMBER			PER CENT		
	Total	Negro	White	Total	Negro	White
ALL OFFENSES.....	1,525	401	1,124	100.0	100.0	100.0
Homicide	93	28	65	6.4	7.0	5.8
Rape	83	14	69	4.8	3.5	6.1
Robbery	223	46	177	13.6	11.5	15.7
Assault	147	65	82	11.75	16.2	7.3
Burglary	349	87	262	22.5	21.7	23.3
Forgery	40	8	32	2.4	2.0	2.8
Larceny	330	80	250	21.2	20.0	22.4
Sex Offenses, other than Rape.....	84	16	68	5.0	4.0	6.0
Dangerous Weapons.....	50	21	29	3.9	5.2	2.6
Driving Auto without Owner's Consent.....	20	7	13	1.45	1.7	1.2
Prohibition Act Violation.....	4	..	4	.15	...	.3
Non-support and Neglect.....	25	3	22	1.35	.7	2.0
Drug Act Violation.....	30	21	9	3.0	5.2	0.8
Kidnapping	4	..	4	.15	...	.3
Other Offenses.....	43	5	38	2.35	1.3	3.4

Source: Division of Research, Department of Institutions and Agencies; Adult Offenders Admitted to New Jersey Institutions. 1930.

TABLE L
NUMBER AND PER CENT NEGRO IN POPULATION OF THE NEW JERSEY
STATE PRISON AND THE STATE HOME FOR BOYS—1906-1930

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION		NEGRO POPULATION		PER CENT NEGRO OF TOTAL	
	State Prison	Home For Boys	State Prison	Home For Boys	State Prison	Home For Boys
1930.....	1,975	640	646	133	32.7	20.8
1929.....	1,796	672	547	135	30.5	20.1
1928.....	1,769	633	504	106	28.5	16.7
1927.....	1,719	614	494	119	28.7	19.4
1926.....	1,603	636	454	83	28.4	13.0
1925.....	1,479	600	416	136	28.1	22.7
1924.....	1,260	511	353	93	28.0	18.2
1923.....	1,277	489	333	91	26.1	18.6
1922.....	1,330	561	318	92	23.9	16.4
1921.....	1,150	572	254	105	22.1	18.4
1920.....	1,007	548	205	114	20.4	20.4
1919.....	1,018	543	229	107	22.5	20.1
1918.....	1,063	566	261	105	24.6	18.6
1917.....	1,086	628	279	96	25.7	15.3
1916.....	1,225	586	288	84	23.5	14.3
1915.....	1,354	584	329	83	24.3	14.2
1914.....	1,412	573	359	89	25.4	15.6
1913.....	1,506	507	383	73	25.5	14.4
1912.....	1,527	519	371	79	24.3	15.2
1911.....	1,420	511	324	82	22.8	16.0
1910.....	1,393	481	342	81	24.5	16.8
1909.....	1,373	456	338	83	24.6	18.2
1908.....	1,402	518	378	76	27.0	14.7
1907.....	1,251	475	378	71	30.2	14.9
1906.....	1,219	483	377	85	31.0	17.6

Source: Division of Reserch, Department of Institutions and Agencies.

TABLE LI
COMMITMENTS OF JUVENILE DELINQENTS TO STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
BY COLOR AND SEX—1925-1930

Year	STATE HOME FOR GIRLS					STATE HOME FOR BOYS				
	NUMBER		Negro	PER CENT		NUMBER		Negro	PER CENT	
	Total	White		White	Negro	Total	White		White	Negro
TOTAL	652	466	186	71.5	28.5	1,952	1,587	365	81.4	18.6
1929-1930.....	143	97	46	67.9	32.1	451	339	112	75.2	24.8
1928-1929.....	129	95	34	73.7	26.3	417	344	73	82.5	17.5
1927-1928.....	139	100	39	72.0	28.0	363	292	71	80.5	19.5
1926-1927.....	123	84	39	68.3	31.7	380	322	58	84.8	15.2
1925-1926.....	118	90	28	76.3	23.7	341	290	51	85.1	14.9

Source: Division of Research, Department of Institutions and Agencies; Juvenile offenders committed to state institutions, 1930.

TABLE LII
 ADMISSIONS TO INSTITUTIONS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS
 BY RACE OR NATIVITY NEW JERSEY—1930

Race or Nativity	NUMBER			PER CENT		
	Total	State Home For Boys	State Home For Girls	Total	State Home For Boys	State Home For Girls
ALL RACES.....	587	444	143	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native White.....	431	340	91	73.4	76.5	63.6
Native Parents.....	119	68	51	20.3	15.3	35.7
Foreign or Mixed Parents.....	306	266	40	52.1	59.9	27.9
Parentage not designated.....	6	6	..	1.0	1.3	....
Foreign-Born Whites.....	12	6	6	2.1	1.4	4.2
Whites, nationality not known	2	2	..	0.3	0.5	....
Negro	142	96	46	24.2	21.6	32.2

Source: Division of Research, Department of Institutions and Agencies:
 Juvenile offenders committed to state institutions, 1930.

TABLE LIII
NEGRO CHURCHES IN NEW JERSEY
NUMBER OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP, NUMBER AND VALUE OF EDIFICES

1926

DENOMINATION	No. Churches in Denomina- tion wholly or partly Negro	NEGRO CHURCHES IN NEW JERSEY				VALUE OF BUILDINGS		
		No. of Church of Groups	Total Member- ship	Average Mem- bership per church	Church Build- ings	Number	Value	Average Per Church
ALL DENOMINATIONS	1,826	412	71,221	173	370	354	\$7,220,587	\$20,397
Adventist Bodies: Seventh Day Adventist.....	82	4	193	48	3	3	41,560	13,853
Baptist Bodies: Negro Baptists.....	159	189	41,129	259	152	146	3,473,222	23,789
Christian Church: (General Convention of the Chr- istian Church).....	15	3	184	61	1	1	3,500	.....
Church of God in Christ.....	14	14		517		37		14,500
Church of God and Saints of Christ.....	7	7	458	65	3	3	29,500	9,833
Methodist Bodies: African Methodist Episcopal.....	101	101	11,415	113	88	85	1,341,484	15,782
African Methodist Episcopal Zion.	32	32	5,625	176	29	29	870,500	30,017
Methodist Episcopal.....	671	29	3,525	122	28	28	549,500	19,625
Union American Methodist Epis- copal.....	20	20	2,337	117	18	18	106,650	5,925
African Union Methodist								
Protestant	10	10	1,192	119	11	10	128,371	12,837
Colored Methodist Episcopal.....	8	8	433	54	4	4	14,700	3,675
Independent African Methodist Episcopal	4	4	95	24	4	4	9,200	2,300
Presbyterian Bodies: Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.	403	10	2,172	217	16	10	455,800	45,580
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	325	8	1,847	231	7	7	178,250	25,464
All Other Denominations.....	15	3	90	33	1	1	3,850	.....

Source U. S. Bureau of the Census. Census of Religious Bodies. 1926. Adapted.

TABLE LIV
 NEWS ITEMS ON OR ABOUT NEGROES OCCURRING IN SEVEN DAILY NEWSPAPERS
 OF NEW JERSEY
 JULY 16-AUGUST 15, 1931

	NUMBER		PER CENT DISTRIBUTION	
	Articles	Space (Inches)	Articles	Articles (Inches)
Total	259	1,508	100.0	100.0
Crime	93	470	35.8	31.2
Personal, Miscellaneous and General News	49	355	18.9	23.6
Sports	38	228	14.7	15.2
Politics	29	193	11.2	12.8
Humor	21	61	8.1	4.1
Features and Letters.....	16	137	6.2	9.0
Theater	13	62	5.1	4.1

Source: Interracial Committee, New Jersey Conference of Social Work. Investigations, 1931

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